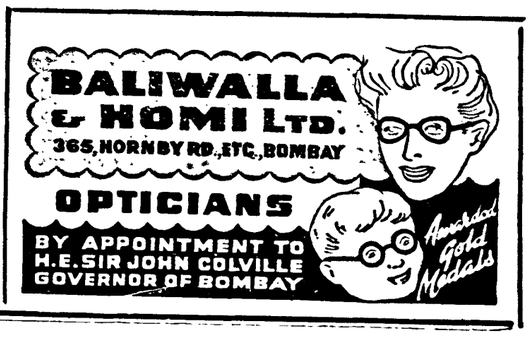
Regd. No. B. 1068

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta. Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXXIV NO. 179 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JULY 29, 1946 Price: 2 Annas

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE



LEAGUE FOR TOTAL REJECTION OF BR. PLAN

Working Committee's Fateful Decision

CALL TO MEMBERS TO GIVE UP TITLES

"Jehad" To Achieve Pakistan Urged In Council Debate

BOMBAY, Sunday.

A total rejection of both the long-term and interim proposals of the British Cabinet Mission and the Viceroy is recommended for the council's acceptance by the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League.

The decision was taken late to-night after over three hours of discussion on the views expressed by members during the two days of the Council's session.

GIVE UP TITLES

The Working Committee, it is understood, will call upon title-holders in the Muslim League to give up their titles as the first step in expressing effectively the League's indignation at the alleged betrayal by the British Government.

The Working Committee, it is stated, bases its case on two counts:

(i) Reversal by the Viceroy without reference to the League of the ratio of representation in the proposed Interim Government from 5 Congress, 5 Muslim League and 2 Minorities to 6 Congress, 5 Muslim League and 3 Minorities; and

(ii) Failure on the part of the British Government to clear the confusion caused by the Congress interpretation regarding (a) grouping of provinces and (b) status of the Constituent Assembly, and thus reassure the Muslim League.

BOYCOTT OF CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY?

It is emphasised that grouping of provinces which contained "germs of Pakistan" is an essential and inseparable part of the long-term proposals and without which all that the Muslim League has stood for would be nullified.

The Working Committee, therefore, contends that it cannot take responsibility for betrayal of the accepted objects of the League. Soon after news of this decision of the Working Committee leaked out "there was excitement in League circles who interpret the resolution as a call for boycot of the Constituent Assembly.

LEAGUE COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS

A majority of speakers who participated in a two and half-hours' debate at the resumed session of the Council of the All-India Muslim League, this morning at the Kaiser Bagh, demanded unequivocal reversal of the policy of the League with regard to both the long-term and short-term proposals of the British Cabinet Delegation and the Viceroy and the launching of Direct Action against the British Government for safeguarding the rights and interests of the Muslims of India.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, who presided, adjourning the Council till 10-30 a.m. tomorrow (Monday) said that the Working Committee would draft the official resolution to-night in the light of the opinions expressed in the House. The resolution would be placed before the Council to-morrow.

In all nine members spoke this morning. They included Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah, the Prime Minister of Sind, Sir Azizul-Haque, former Executive Councillor, Mian Ifti-Kharuddin and Sardar Shaukat Hayat Khan.

WOMEN WILL RISE

Fatima Begum from the Punjab, the first speaker of the day, said that the Muslims in India were passing through a very critical period. They had to face both the Congress and the British Government in fighting to safeguard their rights and interests. By accepting the long-term and short-term proposals the Muslim League had damped the enthusiasm of the Muslims for their cherished goal of Pakistan.

She asserted that political awakening was not a monopoly of men only among the Muslims. It had penetrated the ranks of women also. "We will revive our past traditions when we fought shoulder to shoulder with men and live up to those traditions." She gave an assurance of the wholehearted support of Muslim women to any programme of direct action launched by the Muslim League." We are prepared for any emergency and for any sacrifice. Only a signal from the Qaid-e-Azam is needed."

"Without Pakistan the future of Muslims in India is dark and gloomy" she declared. This message should be spread to every nook and corner of India. "The day is not far off when we will show our enemies how Pakistan is achieved", she concluded.

LOST FAITH IN BRITISH

Mr. Tamizuddin Khan (M.L.A. Central, Bengal) drawing attention to the gravity of the present political situation said that the Council had met to take a momentous decision, a decision upon which the destiny of 100 million Muslims depended. "Our decision should not be influenced either by passion or anger."

He accused the British Cabinet Delegation and the Viceroy of betrayal of the Muslim League and going back

(Continued on Page 5 Col. 3)

He Prefers To Be Silent!

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The League Working Committee met at Mr. Jinnah's residence at 6 p. m. and continued their deliberations for two and a half hours. At the end of the meeting Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan informed pressmen through an emissary that he preferred to "keep mum for the time being."

Raja Ghaznafar Ali Khan, the Nawab of Mamdot and Sir Nazimuddin snapped at the Muslim League Council meeting

"ENGLISH, NOT WORST OPPRESSORS"

But Their Power Cannot Last For Ever, Says Gandhiji

PANCHGANI, July 28 (U.P.I.): "Irrespective of whether the conquest and exploitation by the English of other nations can be called oppression in the technical sense, their power cannot last for ever", says Mahatma Gandhi in a written reply in Hindustani to a question asked by the special representative of the "United Press of India" attached to Gandhiji's camp.

The representative asked Gandhiji: "The English people have for years oppressed the coloured people in India, Ceylon and South Africa. Would their conduct not have impressions on their civilization? Can any one nation attain progress or preserve its existence through oppression?"

The following is the full text of Gandhiji's reply:—

"An oppressor must perish in the end. But I wonder if that term can be strictly applied to the English people. Surely, they are not the worst. I have simply stated the divine law with regard to the oppressor. It is attested to by all religions. Irrespective of whether the conquest and exploitation by the English of other nations can be called oppression in the technical sense, their power cannot last for ever. Oppression is sin but submission to oppression is no less sin. History teaches us that neither the power of the oppressor nor the suffering of the oppressed can last for ever. Both must come to an end."

STOP PRESS

POSTAL STRIKE SENSATION

PATNA, July 28, (A.P.I.): The postal strike situation has taken a serious turn here with the arrest today of twelve persons including the son of Dr. Syed Mahmud, Development Minister, who tried to picket by lying down on the platform by the side of a compartment of a passenger/train from which mail bags were being taken down at the Patna Junction Railway Station.

GERMAN DUMPS EXPLODE

AMSTERDAM, July 28 (Reuter): Three big explosions at a former German munitions dump set fire to farm buildings outside Amsterdam tonight.

Fire engines, police and military rushed to blazing buildings.

As great clouds of black smoke drifted across the city of Amsterdam, fresh explosions could be heard.

CLASHES IN PERSIA

TEHERAN, July 28 (Reuter): Many people were injured in clashes among political parties yesterday at Abadeh, southern Persia, the Teheran newspaper "Et Telaat" reported tonigt.

Police and gendarmes intervened and quiet was restored, the report added.

"If the differences are not settled immediately, Abadeh women will join in the next clashes, "the paper declared.

JAIPRAKASH'S TOUR

RAWALPINDI, July 28 (A.P.I.): Mr. Jai Prakash Narain, General Secretary of the All-India Congress Socialist Party, who had planned to tour the Punjab for about a fortnight had to cut down his programme due to pressing Party affairs. He expects to come back to the Punjab in September to complete his tour.

LAHORE STRIKE CALLED OFF

LAHORE, July 28 (A.P.I.): The threatened strike of the Engineering Supervisors and Operators of the Telephone and Telegraph Department at Lahore which was scheduled to be going at midnight tonight has been called off at the intervention of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Dewan Chamanlal, President of the Federation of the All-India Posts and Telegraph Union. The strike has been postponed till August 3.

PUNJAB COALITION UNSHAKABLE

Baldev Singh Says Govt. Prepared To Face Any Motion In Future

LAHORE, July 28, (API). Asked about the plans of the Punjab Government in respect of its legislative programme, Sardar Baldev Singh, Food Minister, said, "I can tell you frankly that we are not afraid of facing the Legislative Assembly. We faced the Assembly only recently and we are prepared to do so again at any time, if necessary."

ANTI-CORRUPTION DRIVE

He announced today that the Punjab Government had appointed an anti-Corruption Committee of five members to purify the Civil Supplies Administration in the Province.

Claiming that this would be the "first committee of its kind appointed in an Indian province", Sardar Baldev Sigh said that the committee would consist of a senior I.C.S. officer the Deputy Inspector-General of Police and three non-officials —the best in the province.

FIVE INDIAN WOMEN CONVICTED IN DURBAN

DURBAN, July 28, (Reuter). During the hearing of the charge of trespass against five Indian women here today, the Magistrate warned the spectators against demonstrations of any kind. Shouting in the court, he said, was contempt of court and the police had instructions to arrest demonstrators. The women were each sentenced to a fine of £5 or 30 days hard labour. The fines were not paid.

Aney Explains Ceylon Issue To Gandhiji

POONA, July 28, (API.) The Hon'ble Mr. M S Aney, India's Representative in Ceylon, had nearly an hour's interview with Mahatma Gandhi at the Nature Cure Clinic today. Mr. Aney appraised Gandhiji with the Indian problem in Ceylon.

Gandhiji it was stated, would place all the information and his views thereon before the Ceylon Sub-Committee appointed by the Congress Working Committee.

Mr. Aney has also met Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in Bombay in this connection.

Britain Asks U.S. To Give 200 Million Dollar Gift To Arabs

WASHINGTON, July 27, (Reuter): Diplomatic authorities in Washington today said that the British Government has proposed that the United States Government should grant 200,000,000 Dollars to Palestine Arabs to help them achieve cutural parity with Jews.

The Proposal was said to be part of a plan which Mr. James F. Byrnes, United States Secretary of State received on Thursday from the Joint Anglo-American Committee now meeting in London. Britain, it was sugested, would accept in principle admittance of 100,000 Jews to Palestine immediately but would add a reservation that the carrying out of this project depended on various other steps including "partition."

Betz And Hart Beaten

PARIS, July 28, (Reuter). In the All-American final of the women's doubles in the French Lawn Tennis Championships, Louise Brough and Margaret Osborne repeated their Wimbledon success when they beat Pauline Betz and Doris Hart this time by 6/4 6/0 6/1

Satyagraha "Adjourned"

POONA, July 28, (A.P.I.): The "Satyagraha" campaign, started by the Scheduled Castes Federation in Poona before the Council Hall and in which more than 1,100 "Satyagrahis" including more than 100 women have been arrested and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment since the "struggle" started on July 15, is to be "adjourned" for the time being according to the decision of the "Satyagrah" Committee held here this noon under the presidentship of Mr. B. K. Gaikwad, President, Bombay Provincial Scheduled Castes Federation.

The resolution deciding to 'adjourn' the "struggle" says: "As the Congress Ministry has suddenly decided to adjourn the business of the Bombay Legislative Assembly, the Satyagraha Committee resolves to adjourn the Satyagraha struggle going on in front of the Council Hall for the time being."

The Committee has decided to resume the Satyagraha struggle at the "proper time" and has issued directives to all the branches and supporters of the Federation to collect funds and enrol volunteers for the "furtherance of the struggle."

Opposition To Partition

Arabs And Jews To Fight Anglo-American Plan

JERUSALEM, July 28. (U.P.A.): A General atmosphere of expectancy pervaded the city of Jerusalem today that the second phase of British military action would be launched in a matter of days—perhaps hours—as apparently all hope was given up for bridging the deep gap between the authorities and the Jewish community.

The latest casualty figures from the King David Hotel explosion early last week are now given as 82 dead and 24 still missing.

ARAB STAND CLARIFIED.

Jamal Husseini, acting chairman of the Arab Higher Executive, said the Arabs will not share any round table discussions with the Jews and will refuse to recognize any Jewish political rights in Palestine. He said the Arabs will reject any solution based on a federation or partition of Palestine and warned that Palestine's Arabs are against what he branded as "dangerous intrigues."

Jewish leaders were equally adamant in their rejection of the present plan on a federative basis, which they view as "an attempt to enthrone the White Paper of 1939 and cloak it with the sanction of the United States and adorn it with the authority ultimately of the United Nations."

Jews said the scheme would leave the Jews in more or less undisturbed possession of the areas they already have with few facilities for development and none for expansion.

DARING GOLD HOLD-UP IN TEL AVIV.

JERUSALEM, July 28. (Reuter): Eight masked men to-day held up at gun point the Gold Exchange in the centre of the old Jewish City of Tel Aviv and made their escape with gold and Bank Notes unofficially estimated to total £35,000 (about Rs. 4,67,000).

Lahore's Worst Road Accident

LAHORE, July 28, (A.P.I.): Four persons, one man and three girls, were killed on the spot and twenty others were seriously injured in the worst road collision witnessed in Lahore for a long time. The accident occurred at the road crossing near the Punjab Assembly Champer and involved a passenger lorry and a truck.

BATAVIA, July 27, (Reuter): A grenade thrown from a passing jeep carrying civilians burst today at the gates of the Batavian residence of Dr. Sutan Shariar, Indonesian Republican Premier. There were no casualties.

The guard said that in the jeep which was driving at full speed were two Eurasians and one Dutchman.

LONDON, July 27, (U.P.I.): One of the three British cruisers, which have entered the mouth of Shat-el-Arab in the Persian Gulf has cast anchor one mile from Abadan and the British military launches are patrolling the Iranian coast.

According to the newspaper "Rahbar", British officers from the cruiser have attempted to arrange escape from Abadan hospital of one of the persons accused of having organised shooting of workers there.

All Iranian newspapers including the pro-British ones have expressed their amazement and indignation at this threat to Iran's sovereign rights and territorial integrity.

The newspaper "Irane Ma." writes; "The muzzles of British Imperialists guns are again aimed at Iran."

Stage Set For Peace Battle In Paris

17 NATIONS WILL X-RAY "BIG FOUR" DRAFTS TO-DAY

Italian Objections To Clauses On Territorial Changes

PARIS, July 28, (Reuter): The drafts of the Peace Treaties will be handed tomorrow morning to the Seventeen Powers who are not on the "Big Four" Council and will be published in the press on Tuesday morning, it was announced here to-day after a two-hour meeting of the "Big Four" Peace Conference Deputies at Luxembourg Palace during which this question was discussed.

"PARIS CONFERENCE 1946"

At 3-0 p.m. G.M.T. (8-30 p.m. I.S.T.), to-morrow, in the spacious hall of the Luxembourg Palace, the delegates of seventeen nations will join those of the "Big Four" to give their verdict on the results of the eleven months' herculean efforts by Britain, France, the United States and the U.S.S.R. to draft agreed Peace Treaties for five European countries.

Throughout to-day delegates poured in from all parts of the world—the British Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, who at the last minute replaced the overworked Foreign Minister, Mr. Ernest Bevin, Mr. James F. Byrnes from the United States, Dr. Herbert Evatt, he outspoken Australian champion of full rights for the middle and small nations, Dutch, Poles and others.

Soon after they meet in the "Paris Conference, 1946", as it is officially called, they will have placed before them the rules of procedure suggested by the "Big Four" and which may provide the first clash between the Four and the Seventeen.

A WORKING PLAN.

These rules represent what, in the opinion of the Americans, British, French and Russians is a satisfactory working plan for the Conference.

Their twin pillars are division into separate Commissions for each of the five Treaties and the voting procedure which requires a two-thirds majority both inside the Commission and in the Plenary Session on all matters of substance. In theory these rules are put forward simply as "suggestions" which the 21 nations are free to accept, modify or reject, if accepted, they will endow the Conference with a ready-made machinery which places the Big Powers in a strong position to block any major amendment to the existing draft Treaties if and when a vote is taken. This is particularly true of the Soviet which, in every Committee, is virtually assured in advance of the one-third of the votes required to prevent acceptance of any amendment.

No hint has yet been given that any of the seventeen invited powers intend to oppose the suggested rules of procedure and it is generally assumed that the framework envisaged for the "Big Four" will be accepted.

BATTLE AGAINST DICTATION.

On the other hand there is a general expectation that some of the Allied Powers, who have hitherto had no opportunity of taking a direct part in shaping the Peace Settlement, will make both a detailed and general criticism of the work of the "Big Four".

Dr. Herbert Evatt of Australia is seen as the likeliest single delegate to challenge any suggestion of dictation by the Great Powers. Ever since the United Nations Charter was drawn up at San Francisco, Dr. Evatt has contested the principle of veto by a single great power so vigorously and consistently that he has become the acknowledged champion of full participation by middle and smaller powers both in the settlement and maintenance of peace.

No less important than the role of seventeen invited powers is that of the five ex-enemy States which will attend the Conference by invitation with a right to state their views and objections to the terms of the Treaties. Violent reaction of the Italian Government and press to the territorial clauses of the draft Italian Peace Treaty suggests that the Italian Delegation will take full advantage of the invitation to register objections afresh.

ITALY AND AUSTRIA.

It has even been asked whether the existing Italian Government might not prefer to resign rather than sign the Treaty in its present form. Austria too, although not a party to any Treaty under discussion, will certainly try to secure an eleventh-hour reversal of the "Big Four" decision to leave Southern Tyrol under Italian Sovereignty. But it is hard to escape the impression that the great powers, having taken a year to thrash out an agreed settlement, will

(Continued on page 5 col. 8)

BRITISH ARMY H. Q. TO QUIT CAIRO

ALEXANDRIA, July 28, (Reuter): The Headquarters of British troops in Egypt will leave Cairo for the Suez Canal zone before the end of September as the first stage of their withdrawal from Egypt, a Communique from the headquarters of Sir Miles Demsey, Commander-in-Chief, Middle East said tonight.

THE OPENING CEREMONY

OF OUR

ANDHERI BRANCH

at Sadanand Bldg., Near Gazdar Hall

(Bombay Local)

Will be performed by

MR. A. A. JASDANWALLA, SHERIFF OF BOMBAY.

TODAY

29th JULY, 1946

THE ASSOCIATED BANKING CORPORATION OF INDIA, LTD.

Head Office

SIR PHIROZSHAH MEHTA ROAD, BOMBAY 1.

'PHONE 32759 K.K. KAMATH, B. A., *General Manager.*

TRADE INQUIRIES INVITED

We are direct importers of.....

1. NYLONS (The Glass Cloth), Rayons, Silks. Artsilks.
2. Worsted and Woollen Suitings, Serges, Flannels, Flannelettes.
3. Cotton, Silk, Artsilk, & Viscose yarns.
4. Fents. (Cuts of 1 Yard and over).
5. Hosiery (All types).
6. Readymade shirts and other garments.
7. Up-to-date Textile Machinery and Accessories.
8. Modern Household Electrical Appliances.
9. Novelties, Footware. Stationery.
10. Provisions and General Merchandise.

For Terms and particulars write or see:—

MILKHIRAM BROTHERS

TEXTILES IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS.

Head Office: 52/58, New Hanuman Lane, Princess St., Bombay 2.

Branches: London (England), Calcutta, Amritsar, Cawnpore, Ahmedabad & Madras.

Will be Out in August

"BOMBAY SALES TAX ACT—1946"

& ITS IMPLICATIONS."

(Contents: IMMEDIATE EFFECTS & INHERENT DEFECTS. Etc.)

Valued Advice given on SALES TAX MATTER Registration of applications by Dealers direct or through Association within or after due date. Recording of sales. Taxable Turnover

CONSULT US before you commit

Any Time—Any Stage

Crown 8 vo pp—150-200 PRICE Small Edn Rs. 2/- Large Edn Rs. 3/8/- per Copy

Special price for large orders Book-sellers, Selling Agents.

Advance orders with remittances only will be booked.

Write to Author

Expert advice given and cases undertaken for Income-Tax matters, War Risk Insurance case pending, Railway Claims, Joint Stock Companies Partnership affairs and such other mercantile Law matters

CONSULT US without obligation

Any Time—Any Stage.

J. D. **KHANDHADIA** D. Com. (I.M.C.)

(Author of: "Science and Law of Insurance" etc.)

INCOME TAX PRACTITIONER & MERCANTILE LAW CONSULTANT

Bombay Mutual Annexe Gunbow Street, Fort, Bombay. Phone: 32458. || Opposite: Kothari Pole, Gandhi Road, AHMEDABAD.

FLY TO-DAY AND SAVE TOMORROW

DAILY AIR SERVICE ● LEAVES JUHU 7 A. M.

BOMBAY: JAMNAGAR: BHUJ

21 SEATER DAKOTA: GAGANDUTA: GAGANDEEP:

Enquiries: **AIR SERVICES OF INDIA, LTD.**

10-30 A.M. TO 5-30 P.M. "SCINDIA HOUSE" BALLARD ESTATE. TEL. 21919. | 5-30 A.M. TO 10-00 P.M. MANDVI BOOKING OFFICE MUSJID BRIDGE. TEL. 25744

AMRUTANJAN

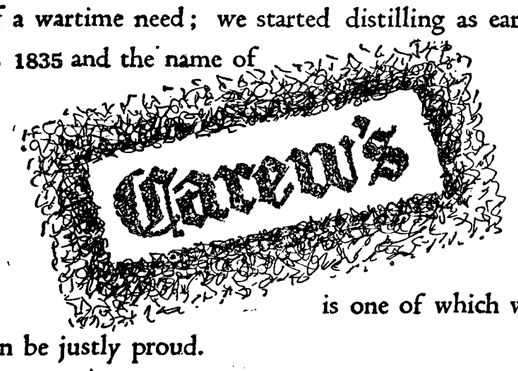
BRAND

Ringworm Ointment

The Cosmic Ray

FOR ALL SKIN DISEASES!!

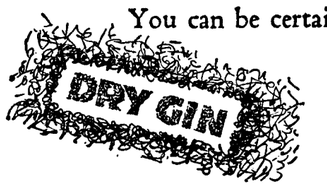
Our distilleries did not grow in the hot-house of a wartime need; we started distilling as early as 1835 and the name of



is one of which we can be justly proud.

The making of fine gin is not just a matter of following a recipe . . . take a ton of molasses, add so much juniper essence, etc. It is a process superintended by expert distillers; a process evolved by research and experiment started many years ago with the study of local materials and climatic conditions. We have never relaxed our vigilance or care.

You can be certain of a fine



if you insist on CAREWS of prewar fame.

C-14

MOST USEFUL BOOKS:—

THE COW IN INDIA

2 Vols. 2000 Pages Rs 16/-. Postage 2/2/- extra.

By—Satish Chandra Das Gupta, Foreword written by Gandhiji.

THE ROMANCE OF Scientific BEE-KEEPING

By—Kshitish Chandra Das Gupta. Price Rs. 7/-, Postage 1/- extra.

HOME & VILLAGE DOCTOR

Second Edition Price Rs. 10/-, Postage Re. 1/8/- extra.

By—Satish Chandra Das Gupta.

KHADI PRATISTHAN (5, COLLEGE SQ. CAL.

ALSO available from—(1) Navajivan Karyalaya, 130, Princess St., Bombay, BOMBAY, AHMEDABAD and POONA. (2) The International Book Service, Poona 4. (3) All India Gramodhyog Sangha, Poona 5. (4) Mohanlal Dossabhai Shah, Rajkot. (5) Maharashtra Grantha Bhandar, Kolhapur.

MAHATMA DENOUNCES "BUTCHERY IN AHMEDABAD"

Wants City Folk To Be Brave Enough To Eschew Help Of Police And Military

AHMEDABAD, July 28 (A.P.I.): "Butchery in Ahmedabad"—this is how Mahatma Gandhi titles his article in this week's "Harijan" commenting on the recent happenings in Ahmedabad.

LET ONE PARTY DESIST

Writes Mahatma Gandhi: "Butchery has been going on in Ahmedabad for several days. It is difficult to say who is at fault. The policy of the Government is not to let the public know as to who has knifed whom. The Congress Government has adhered to this policy. So we should believe that there is good reason behind this hush hush.

"It may be that this is on par with a thief's mother feigning grief over her son's theft. In Ahmedabad everyone must know who is the aggressor or who is more at fault. My job is not to find that out. Mine is comparatively easier work.

The golden path is that one of the parties to the mutual slaughter should desist. Then alone can true peace be established and madness come to an end.

"In my childhood I and a cousin of mine took 'bhang' and like two mad men we went on laughing at each other. When the intoxication was over on the following morning, we were both ashamed of ourselves and could not face each other.

The above incident was harmless. In comparison what is taking place in Ahmedabad is frightful.

NEED FOR MORE SACRIFICES

Is it not enough that three young men have laid down their lives in the attempt to put down the flames? I spoke about it at the prayer meeting at Poona. Several friends have written to me about Three Martyrs. If we were wise, these sacrifices would have quenched the fire. But that has not happened. It does not mean that the sacrifices have gone in vain. It only means that many more are necessary to extinguish such flames.

THE ALTERNATIVE

The alternative is that both must exhaust themselves; they face police bullets; some may be sent to jail and some mount the gallows before peace is restored. This is the wrong way. Fire put out in this fashion is bound to flare up again. This process does not reduce the poison. It is simply suppressed. It spreads through the whole body and causes more mischief.

Once restored with the help of the police and its elder brother the military will strengthen the hold of the foreign Government and emasculate us still further.

Poet Iqbal has written the immortal line:

"Religion does not inculcate mutual strife." Could there be a greater proof of our cowardice than fighting amongst ourselves?

WHY SEEK POLICE OR MILITARY AID?

There is a method about everything. Even in mutual fight, if we must fight, why should we seek the help of the police and the military? The Government should clearly say that the military, whilst it is in India, will only be used for maintaining cleanliness, cultivating unused land and the like. The police will be used to catch 'bona fide' thieves. Neither will be used to put down communal riots. Let Ahmedabad folk be brave enough to eschew the help of the police and the military. Let them not be cowards.

DEEDS IN THE DARK

Rioters are mostly hooligans who do their nefarious deeds in the dark. I am told that most of the stabbings have been in the back. Seldom, or never, have they been in the chest. Why should one be frightened of such people? One should rather brave death at their hands in the hope that the sacrifice will bring them to sanity. If one has not the requisite courage to face death, one must defend oneself by putting up a fight.

HOW TO TACKLE HOOLIGANS

The question may be asked as to how one should fight against those who stab you unawares from behind. It may not be possible to prevent such stabbing, but if the onlookers are not in collusion with the evil doers and are not devoid of courage, they will catch hold of the culprit and hand him over to the police or the community to which he belongs. Or they can bring him before the People's Panchayat. Only, they may not take the law into their own hands."

16 AHMEDABAD MILLS CLOSED

AHMEDABAD, July 27 (API): About sixteen textile mills remained closed for the last four days owing to dispute between Millowners and workers over the working of night shifts.

The Millowners' claim that as the city has returned to normal, the regular working of mills should be started. Workers however think otherwise refuse to work night shifts. They want both the shifts to be worked during the day time, each shift working for five hours.

Normal working of day and night shifts have been started since last night in six mills. The rest of the mills are working with day shifts

NO MORE RELIEF ON CHARITY BASIS

Anglo-U. S. Differences On U. N. R. R. A. Successor

WASHINGTON July 27, (Reuter): The British Government have informed the State Department that they are opposed to any successor to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration which would perpetuate that agency's system of distributing supplies free it was learned in authoritative quarters here today.

In a note to the State Department the British Government had announced its approval of the UNRRA terminating its European operations on December 31 and its work in the Far East by June 30, 1947.

While recognising that some sort of a new agency must be created to continue for the time being the task of relief and rehabilitation throughout the world, the British view here is that this should not be continued on a "charity" basis but that the receiving countries should pay for the goods and services supplied.

It is understood that this view, which is likely to be expressed publicly by the British Delegation to the UNRRA Council meeting at Geneva next month is in conflict with the United States Government opinion on the matter

American officials are understood to take the view that free distribution should be continued wherever necessary.

MOVE TO POSTPONE U.N.E.S.C.O. MEETING

Mudaliar's Request To Secretary-General

MADRAS, July 27. (A.P.I.): Sir A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar, President of the United Nations Economic and Social Council has proposed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations Organisation that the session of the Council fixed for August 31 should now be held in New York on September 18 in view of the fact that the session of the General Assembly of the U. N. O. has been postponed to September 23 instead of September 3 fixed earlier.

This proposal would enable top-ranking delegates of the Economic and Social Council to attend the session of the Council from the start and partake fully in the General Assembly which otherwise they would not be able to do because of the time-lag from August 31 to the end of the meeting of the General Assembly.

It is understood that the Secretary-General has been requested to circulate this proposal to members of the Economic and Social Council for their approval.

DASHLIGHT MANTLES

FITS ALL INCANDESCENT LAMPS & LANTERNS UNRIVALLED FOR BRILLIANT SERVICE & LONG LIFE

RADHA KANTO DOSS & SONS LTD. 211, OLD CHINA BAZAR ST., CALCUTTA.

Need For Strengthening And Revitalizing Congress

OFFICE SECRETARY PULLS UP PROVINCIAL COMMITTEES FOR SLACKNESS

ALLAHABAD, July 28, (A.P.I.): In a circular letter addressed to all Provincial Congress Committees, Mr. Sadik Ali Office Secretary of the A.I.C.C. has stressed upon them the need for strengthening and revitalizing the Congress.

He has also drawn the attention of the provincial committees to many circulars in the past to which they have not yet replied and requested them to attend to his circular.

The following is the full text of the circular:—

The A.I.C.C. Office has been trying, for some months now, to establish effective contacts with the P.C.C.'S and their subordinate committees and get them to function in the most satisfactory manner possible. Many events, however, happened which prevented serious attention being paid to the organisational activities of the Congress. Congressmen were either caught up in elections Congress and governmental, or waited to see what came out of conferences and negotiations. It is time they gave serious thought to this most vital of the task that face us, the strengthening and revitalisation of the Congress. The Constitution Committee is engaged in considering this question from the point of view of changes that need to be introduced in the Congress Constitution but pending its recommendations and their adoption by the A.I.C.C. the Plenary Session of the Congress, the present constitution has to function.

We have sent you detailed directions with regard to many matters but the P.C.C.S. have yet to carry out some of them. We shall be obliged if you will please attend immediately to the following:—

(1) Our circular No. 32 in which the preliminary recommendations of the Constitution Committee have been summarised. We hope you have circularised these recommendations among the members of your provincial executive we need to have the considered reactions of your committee to the suggestions of the Constitution Committee.

(2) Our miscellaneous No. 31 in which we have asked you to send us necessary material about who-is-who in the Congress.

We intend to publish a brochure at an early date. For this material to be collected in the specified time it would be desirable for you to appoint a competent man exclusively for this work.

(3) Arrangements you have made for the satisfactory conduct of elections to district and other subordinate Congress Committees. It is very necessary and desirable that these elections are free from the haste and irregularities that characterise some of the delegates elections.

(5) The tribunal have not yet furnished us with reports of their work. These reports are necessary in order to enable us to find how the tribunals have functioned and what difficulties they have experienced in their work. We should like to have precise information about the number of tribunals functioning in your province, names of members composing the tribunals and rules framed for conducting and regulating their work. Could the tribunal successfully cope with the work that came to them? If not what changes in their opinion are necessary securing fair and smooth elections and quick disposal of complaints.

(5) It is a long time since we asked the P.C.C.'s to arrange to send us reports of 1942 struggle in their respective provinces. In spite of repeated reminders the provinces, barring a few have not sent us reports in terms of our questionnaire. You are requested to arrange to send us this report at the earliest possible moment If a full report is not ready you may send us such material as you already have in your possession or can be made available by you in a short time.

If for all the tasks we have indicated above it is necessary for you to reorganise your office and increase the staff you should do so. It hardly reflects credit on the efficiency of our organisation if for want of one or two or more suitable men in the office our work suffers and your P.C.C. is unable to carry out our directions or reach them to subordinate Congress committees.

Please regard this circular urgent. An early reply is requested.

ORDER ON KOLHAPUR EDITOR

KOLHAPUR, July 27. (A.P.I.): The Editor, Printer and Publisher of "Vidyavilas" a Marathi daily of Kolhapur, has been ordered to deposit Rs. 4,000 as security under the Kolhapur Press Act.

It may be recalled that a sum of Rs. 1000 deposited by Mr. Gokhale, the Editor, Printer and Publisher of the Daily, was ordered to be confiscated in December last by the District Magistrate of Kolhapur as in his opinion some objectionable material was published in some of the issues of that daily.

"Affront On Sind Ministry"

Hidayatullah Questions Propriety Of Raising Controversy In Commons

BOMBAY, July 28, (A.P.A.): Sir Ghulam Hussein Hidayatullah, Premier of Sind, declared today in an interview he would consider it an "affront" for the British Parliament to discuss or inquire into the manoeuvrings in the Sind Legislative Assembly which blocked the hearing of a 'no confidence' motion against the cabinet there.

Sir Ghulam Hussein referred to published reports here that the Rev. Reginald Sorenson, M.P., was seeking a report from the Under-Secretary of State for India on the matter, and that there had been controversy in Commons over the constitutionality and propriety of Mr. Sorensen's action.

"Firstly I dispute their right to discuss any matters pertaining to autonomous provinces," Sir Ghulam Hussein said. "I would consider it an affront to my government to drag Sind's affairs into Parliament. They are discussing matters thousands of miles away without having any first-hand information.

"It is just possible that they would get wrong information on some particular point, and in the absence of our representatives there to put our case, they might come to a wrong conclusion."

He added that it would be "unconstitutional on their part to call for information from the Government of India. If they do so, it is just a pretence to contend that the provinces are enjoying autonomy.

IMPOLITE ON PART OF GOVERNOR

"I would consider it very impolite on the part of the Governor of Sind to submit such information without consulting me, even if he is called to do so."

SIND MINISTRY DENIES REPORT

KARACHI, July 27 (API).—The future of the present Sind Ministry is being freely discussed in Assembly circles and a report is current here that the Governor, Sir Francis Mudie, who is at present in Ziarat (Baluchistan) has summoned the Sind Assembly in the middle of August. This report is however denied in Ministerial circles who opine that His Excellency would not summon the Assembly without consulting the Cabinet. They further maintain that no session will be held during August, it being the period of Ramzan.

The oppositionists however hold different views and are confident that they could dislodge the Ministry. They claim that two more members have resigned from the League Assembly party and joined the Assembly Coalition Party.

It is understood that the whole question will be reviewed by the League High Command at Bombay where the Premier and other Ministers have proceeded to attend the meetings of the Council of the All-India Muslim League.

GOVERNOR'S REPLY TO SYED

Mr. G. M. Syed, Leader of the Opposition, has received a communication from the Governor stating that he is carefully considering the points raised by him in connection with the present Ministry.

FLATULENCE?

The wide popularity of Maclean Brand Stomach Powder is convincing evidence of its efficacy in relieving acidity, flatulence, heartburn, stomach pain, nausea, biliousness and other symptoms of digestive disturbances.

It is also invaluable in cases of headaches, depression, sleeplessness and palpitation when these are caused by stomach disorders. If you suffer from any of these distressing complaints, get some Maclean Brand Stomach Powder to-day and experience for yourself the quick relief that this famous remedy brings.

Be sure however, to ask for Maclean Brand Stomach Powder, which is only genuine if signed "ALEX. C. MACLEAN."

Take—

MACLEAN Brand Stomach Powder

Alex. C. Maclean

Copyright JOHN (B) LTD.

THE NATIONAL TRADING CO. BOMBAY

Emergency Loan

You can take emergency loan of small denominations on your own signature without any security, if you are employed in BOMBAY or SUBURBS, on one per cent interest only.

THE SPECIAL FEATURE OF THIS loan Scheme is that the loan is given within 10 days and in urgent cases it can be given in three days only. Apply for particulars personally or send this cutting with your name and address.

NAME:—

Address:—

GENERAL GUARANTEE & CREDIT INDEMNITY CO. LTD.

Meghji-Bhavan, Barrack Road, (Behind Metro) Dhobi Talao Post Bag No. 1028

GGC.I. BOMBAY 1. B.C.

Messrs. READE BROTHERS & CO. LTD.

Manufacturing Chemists

WOLVERHAMPTON, ENGLAND

makers of

PHARMACEUTICALS, TOILET REQUISITES, HOUSEHOLD REMEDIES

are pleased to announce that they have appointed as

Sole Representatives

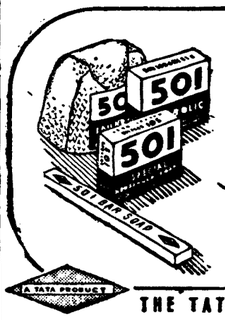
caprihans

(INDIA) LTD.

29 CHURCHGATE STREET, BOMBAY.

to whom application for appointment as Stockists should be made.

BE A GOOD CITIZEN



How good a citizen are you? That depends on whether your daily deeds are selfish and anti-social or considerate for the needs of others. There are many articles of daily necessity such as 501 soaps which are difficult to get in these days of scarcity. You can be a good citizen if you buy only what you need.

501 SOAPS

A TATA PRODUCT

THE TATA OIL MILLS COMPANY LIMITED

FS. 5729.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 22 December, 2016

प्रभात चित्र

HUM EK HAIN

FAMOUS RELEASE

Daily: 4, 7 & 10
Sun. Holidays Matinees at 1-0
8TH WEEK
Plans open: 10 to 12, 4 to 6
CENTRAL

29TH WEEK
RATTAN
Starring: SWARNALATA
IMPERIAL
Daily: 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m.

RANJIT'S
DHARTI
3rd WEEK
Royal Opera House
Laily: 4, 7 & 10.
Ad. Booking: 9-30 to 12-30 & 3 to 6-30

PLANS OPEN FROM TO-DAY

JAYANT DESAI PRODUCTIONS

Book your seats in advance to Avoid Disappointment
MAHARANA
PRATAP
Direction
JAYANT DESAI
Cast:
KHURSHID
ISHWARLAL, MUBARAK, SALVI
NEXT FRIDAY
EXCELSIOR
NEW WEST END
Reservation 10 to 12, 4 to 6

TOOFANI 20th WEEK
HIND PICTURES
FAMILY SOCIAL
MA-BAP-KI-LAJ
SWARNALATA, NAZIR,
Daily:
4-30, 7-15, 10. 4, 7, 10.
BROADWAY—KAMAL

6TH HOUSE FULL WEEK
PRAFULLA'S
Hindi Mythological
SUBHADRA
Producer-Director: WINAYAK
Starring: SHANTA APTE
(Courtesy S. A. Concern)
&
PREM ADIB
ROXY
Daily 4, 7 and 10 p.m.

10TH WEEK OF CROWDS
MINERVA'S NEW SOCIAL
SHAMA
Starring: MEHTAB, (Queen of Emotions)
Daily: 4, 7 & 10 p.m.
Sun. 1 p.m.
MINERVA

SALES TAX

Caution to Trading Public.
You have already been misled by
YOUR OWN INTERPRETATION
INCORRECT STATEMENTS IN PRESS, FAULTY ADVICE BY QUACKS, SOME DEFECTS IN THE ACT & RULES
LOOK BEFORE YOU LEAP
CONSULT US

*Before or After filing Registration form
*Before due date or if it is missed, due to riots or postal strike.
*While filing forms through your association.
*For taxable turnover, recording sales, etc.

Write or See
J. D. KHANDHADIA, D. Com. (I. M. C.)
Income Tax Practitioner and Mercantile Law consultant
1. Bombay Mutual Annexe Gunbow St., Fort, Bombay. Phone: 32458
2. Opp. Kothari Pole, Gandhi Road, AHMEDABAD.

Germolene
ASEPTIC OINTMENT

Speedy end to leg trouble

SOME skin ailments are mere surface irritations. But there are troubles which are more deep-seated—such as leg trouble, burns, scalds, and various skin complaints which put the healing power of Germolene to real test. And the results are amazing—as all the world knows. A dressing of Germolene banishes agony, soothes away burning irritation, cleans up dangerous septic conditions, protects against reinfections, and brings new skin. IF YOUR SKIN needs Germolene get a tin today!

In case of: SPOTS, RASHES, CUTS, CORNS, INFLAMMATION, BURNS BLISTERS, LEG TROUBLE, PIMPLES ETC. ETC.

C. K. Sen's
ASOKA
BUILDS UP PERFECT Womanhood

C. K. SEN & CO. LTD.
JABAKUSUM HOUSE, CALCUTTA

42/146

Distributors: S. O'NEIL & Co., Ltd., Dadina Buildings, Masjid Bunder Road, Corner Zaveri Bazar, BOMBAY 3.

The ideal laxative for children, and all who suffer from constipation, indigestion, acidity, piles etc. is

Cremaffin

Cream of magnesia with liquid paraffin. Gently assists the bowels and corrects acidity. Ask your chemist or dealer for it.

Distributed in India by:
BOOTS PURE DRUG CO. (INDIA) LTD.
P. Box No. 2070 Calcutta
P. Box No. 680 Bombay
P. Box No. 158 Br. Cochin

CITY AND SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Shravan Shud 1, 2002
Muslim: Shabban 29 1365
Parsi: Behman 29, 131b
Sunrise: 6-15 a.m., Sunset 7-16 p.m.
Hightide: 00.01, 12-51
Lowtide 06-04, 19-02
MUNICIPAL CORPORATION: 3-40 p.m.

Today's Engagements

MAZDAZNAN: Artist Trivikram will speak on "Ar." today at 6 p.m. at Alexandra Girls School, Waudby Road.

YOU: Mr. Noshir P. Dastur will speak on: "My Day-to-day Experiences in Africa" and there will be also "Free Thought" symposium at the meeting of Youths' Own Union at Cama Oriental Institute at 6-15 p.m. today.

SILVERFISH: Annual meeting at 6-15 p.m. today

ON INDIAN LINGUA FRANCA.

Mr. Shankarrao Deo and Prof. Datto Waman Potdar President of the Board of Hindustani Education Government of Bombay will speak on "National Language for India" today (Monday) at Aryan Education Society's High School (Girgaum Road), at 6-30 p.m.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ: Sangitopasana on account of Shravan Monday in Prarthana Samaj at 7-30 p.m. today.

PHCC SHIELD LEAGUE MATCHES: Prize distribution at P. J. Hindu Gymkhana, Adenvala Mansion, Chowpatty, today at 7 p.m. when Mr. Shantaram A. Shete, President, P. J. Hindu Gymkhana, will preside and distribute the prizes.

MUNICIPAL KAMGAR SANGH: Monthly meeting of managing committee of the Sangh will be held at its Office, Parel 7-0 p.m. today.

KARWAR MUSLIM WELFARE SOCIETY, BOMBAY: Karwar Muslims have established a society by name The Karwar Muslim Welfare Society, Bombay, with its headquarters at Bombay. It depends for its finances on voluntary donations from philanthropic institutions. As a first step towards reaching the ideal the Society has granted a scholarship of Rs. 30 p.m. to a Karwar Muslim student studying in the Ismail Yusuf College Jogeshwari and a financial aid of Rs. 25 to a poor Karwar Muslim to enable him to pass his convalescent period after his long illness at his native place. A sum of Rs. 359 has so far been collected.

ORIENTAL ASSURANCE CO. EMPLOYEES UNION

At a general meeting of the employees of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co. Ltd., Bombay, held at Sunderbai Hall on Saturday, the constitution of the Union of the Employees of the company was unanimously adopted and the Office-bearers and the managing committee elected.

Miss Kapila Khandvala For Australia

MISS KAPILA KHANDVALA, Secretary of the Bombay Municipal Schools Committee, is proceeding to Australia today to attend the 'International Educational Conference' as a Delegate of the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

While in Australia, she will also attend the "Win The Peace" Conference in Sydney, organised by the Australian Women's Charter Second Conference, as a Delegate of the All-India Women's Conference.

UNIVERSAL PRIMARY EDUCATION SOCIETY

The Universal Primary Education Society, Bombay, was formed at meeting of the citizens of Bombay interested in Universal Primary Education, held in the hall of the Social Service League, Sandhurst Road, Bombay, and the following Office-bearers and members of the Working Council were elected:—

President, Prof. V. B. Rao, Vice. President, R. V. Parulekar, Treasurer, Mr. R. B. Patel Jt. Hon. Secretaries, V. G. Tamankar and Miss E. Benjamin.

Working Council: Mr. B. N. Motivala, Miss P. N. Nariman, Mr. V. K. Kale, Mr. W. D. Kulkarni, Mr. B. M. Sidnaye, and Mr. P. K. Vakil.

A Sub-Committee has been appointed to draft a practical Scheme of Universal Education for the Province of Bombay for submission to the Government for their consideration.

Empire Of India Life Office Staff Union

A meeting of the employees of the Empire of India Life Assurance Co. Ltd., one of the premier Life Offices in India, was held on Saturday, the 20th instant under the presidentship of Mr. N. S. Achadwala, when a large majority of the staff was present, it was resolved to form an "Empire of India Life Office Staff Union" and a managing committee to draft the rules, etc., was elected.

Among the speakers were Mr. Hardikar and Mr. Darabshaw, Hon. Secretary and Chairman respectively of the Bombay Insurance Employees' Association, who congratulated the staff of having united together and formed a union and also advised the members to join the Association. This met with a very fine response, and the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

Premature Death Of The Son Of Mr. Mahomedali E. Arsiwala

We regret to announce the premature death of Mr. Fakhruddin, son of the well-known glassware merchant, Mr. Mahomedali Ebrahimjee Arsiwala, of Messrs. Karimjee Ebrahimjee Arsiwala, which occurred on Saturday last at the age of 30. The deceased leaves behind him his parents, his widow, three children, a sister, and a host of other relations and friends. The funeral ceremony was performed by His Holiness Syedna Taher Saifuddin Saheb. There were also present a large number of persons, including members of other communities. May God grant eternal peace to the departed soul and courage to all concerned to bear the burden!

Non-Stop Indian Follies

The Hon. Secretary of the Burjor A. Havewala Appreciation Fund writes:

"For the show on Sunday (4th prox.) at Sorab Palankot Hall, Dadar, tickets of annas eight are all sold out. The public are requested to buy tickets of Re. 1, Rs. 2, and Rs. 3 early to avoid disappointment.

This show is to be staged the first time on Indian stage on the lines of Ziegfield Follies that recently came at Metro. It includes comic sketches, ballet dances, statue posing. There are film stars, like Zainullakhan, Master Ramesh Mr. Menezis, Dolly master musicians like Mr. Vishasp Bulsara and Mr. Savak Modi, the lamd singer of Ranchi. The programme is thus very attractive. Tickets can be had at 658, Khurshed Abad, Vadala Police Chowkie, Trade Marks Registrar, Government of India Buildings, Quee's Road. (Tel. 32569).

Rajan Iyer, Kathakali Exponent

Sjt. Rajan Iyer who appears in dance items in aid of Hansraj School of Arts in the forthcoming drama and dance recital at Bhangwadi Theatre on August 2. Rajan Iyer is a well-known exponent of Kathakali; having learnt the art from the Kerala Kala Mandalam and other famous masters. Having returned from an All-India tour of recitals, he has opened a school of Indian dance at Dadar where students are trained in Kathakali and Bharatnatya.

Harwood League Football

TRADES WASTE MANY SCORING CHANCES

BOMBAY, Sunday.

TRADES 5
LEICESTER REGT. 0

The Trades won a very comfortable victory over their opponents in the semi-final of the Hinrich Shield Tournament by the wide margin of five-nil. The margin, however, would have been far greater had they utilised even half the chances that came their way. It became even monotonous to watch their forwards miss shot after shot with amazing regularity. Dhakuram enjoyed the rare privilege of having only the custodian to beat and no other defender anywhere near a radius of some 25 yards and on both the occasions he shot so feebly into the hands of the advancing defender that it is rather difficult to imagine any custodian letting the ball through. Nor were there the only occasions for the luckless Dhakuram. There were no ferver than six occasions when he could have added to the score of the side. But it was evident that the usually reliable Trades' left-winger's skill had taken this Sunday off.

Narayan and Thomas were the other forwards who simply refused to find the right side of the net. Parab was noticed to be absent from the ranks.

Amongst the losses the absence of their brilliant custodian Heath told its own tale. It was he, more than any other individual in the side who paved the way for the Leicesters' initial victories in the Hinrich shield.

Dhakuram scored the first goal off a penalty, Raymond got the next two Bhimrao increased the lead before they crossed over, after which Narayan completed the tally.

THE TEAMS:

Trades—Sanjiva; Manuel and Rathnavi; Sheena, Rashad and Govind; Bhimrao, Raymond, Narayan, Thomas and Dhakuram.

Leicesters—Brown; Kerr and Smith; Burton, Finch and Meir; Walsh, Timms, Keddle, Murray and Hewitt.

Refree: Humphreys.

This evening at 5-45 p. m. G.I.P. vs. City Police.

Heavy Demand For Third Test Tickets

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, July 28: As a result of the drawn second test at Manchester the demand for tickets for the third Test match commencing on August 17, at Kennington Oval is so great that the Secretary of the Surrey County Cricket Club has notified all clubs they must reserve tickets by paying forthwith. After receiving such an ultimatum the Secretary of the Indian Gymkhana Club purchased outright a large block of seats.

When asked why he was taking such risk the Secretary replied: "I have faith on the Indian team. I am not taking any risk. Thousands of Indians will feel grateful to me for getting these tickets for them."

Air Travel Facilities For Haj Pilgrims

POONA, July 27 (API)—Haj Pilgrims will have this year facilities to fly to Jeddah from Karachi on their trip to Mecca. Mr. Ahmed E. H. Jafer, M.L.A. (Central) told the A.P.I. today that the Government of India is chartering three planes for this purpose. The Haj Officer was working out the details of these trips. It was estimated, he said, that the trip to Jeddah and back would cost a pilgrim about Rs. 3,800.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

BOMBAY—1

244 m (1,231 kc/s) 7-30 a.m. Keep Fit 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Ali Husain and Party (Shahnai) 8-45 A P Narayangaonkar 9-0 Sardar Bai Karadgekar (Vocal).

12-0 p.m. Behnon Ke Liye 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 Mixed Melodies 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Lunch-Hour Music 4-20 G A Khadilkar 4-45 Ali Husain and Party (Shanai) 5-15 Bhurjee Khan 5-55 Local 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News in (H) 6-15 Marathi Songs 6-30 M Sagheer Asif 6-45 A P Narayangaonkar 7-0 Folk-Songs of Maharashtra 7-30 G S Yelapurkar Kannada songs 7-45 G A Khadilkar 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Arthic Avalokan (Talk in Gujarati by N A Shah) 8-45 Kavya Vachan (Selections from Ramjoshi: Produced by S. K Kanetkar) 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B B C News 9-40 Programme Parade 9-45 On To Debate 10-15 Sardar Bai Karadgekar (Vocal).

Debate in Foreign Investments: "Foreign investments are inevitable for India's industrial development" will be the subject of a debate to be broadcast by All-India Radio Bombay on Monday, (July 29th) at 6-45 p.m. Prof. C. N. Vakil will preside and those who will take part are Prof. J. J. Anjaria, Mr. G. L Mehta Mr. M. L. Dantewala, Mr Romesh Thapar, Mr. R. V. Murti and Mr. A. Bose.

MONSTER PETITION ON SALES TAX

Corporator's Move To Oppose Legislation

A meeting of businessmen interested in the Sales Tax issue was held in the Bombay Presidency Association rooms on Saturday evening Mr. N. C. Bharucha, Municipal Corporator, who had convened the meeting outlined the course of action to be taken and made certain proposals. He suggested a national protest in the shape of a monster petition to be signed by 100,000 citizens and Merchants all over the Province and presented to the Government of Bombay. The protest may read as follows:

"We, the undersigned citizens of Bombay, hereby emphatically protest against the Sales Tax imposed by the Government of Bombay to meet their expenditure on the Post-War Reconstruction programme, when they have Rs. 26 1/2 crores lying available with them for the purpose. The Sales Tax is not justified on the grounds of Budget requirements. It is wrong in principle; iniquitous in its crushing weight on the masses already burdened with the high cost of living; defective in its enactment; oppressive in its levy and collection and strangulating in its effect on Indian trade, commerce and industry.

"In view of the above considerations, as also in view of the fact that as a result of the labours of the Constituent Assembly, the allocation of the sources of revenue will radically alter to the advantage of the Provinces, we the undersigned citizens hereby launch this national protest against the Sales Tax, and demand that the same shall be repealed 'in toto', or at least in barest justice, its enforcement be postponed until after the conclusion of the work of the Constituent Assembly."

SALES TAX NOTIFICATION

In view of numerous requests received from dealers for grant of further time to send in their applications for registration under the Bombay Sales Tax Act, the Government has decided to permit dealers to send in their applications for registration on or before August 15, 1946, says a press note. Sales Tax authorities have accordingly been asked to accept applications received on or before August. 15.

Will Primary Teachers Go On Strike Again?

POONA, July 27, (A.P.I.): The recommendations of the Bombay Provincial Primary Teachers' Boad of the Government of Bombay in regard to the scales of pay to be adopted for Primary teachers' in the province, were severely criticised at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Provincial Primary Teachers' Association and members of its Council of action and Advisory Board.

The meeting adopted a resolution describing the Board's recommendations as "unsatisfactory and detrimental to the interests of Primary teachers" and urged the Government not to accept them.

Mr. M. V. Donde, President of the Association, stated after the meeting that things were getting serious and primary teachers might have to reconsider their position.

The Board has recommended pay scales of 30-1-50 E.B. -2-70 and 25-1-30 to trained and untrained teachers respectively.

DEVELOPMENT OF VILLAGE INDUSTRIES

Kumarappa To Submit Comprehensive Scheme

POONA, July 27, (A.P.I.): Subjects like selection of industries for immediate development, conservation of raw materials in villages and restrictions on imports of machine-made goods in rural areas will be proposed for consideration by Mr. V. L. Mehta Minister at the Conference which will be held here on Wednesday, July 31. Mahatma Gandhi, it is expected, will be attending the Conference.

Mr. J. C. Kumarappa, organiser and secretary of the All-India village industries association, and one of the invitees to this conference proposes to put before the Conference for discussion a very comprehensive schedule covering every phase of life in the village including clothing, shelter water supply, land ownership, production, storage and marketing of village products finance, credit and transport necessary for it.

HOME INDUSTRIES DEPOT

B. P. W. C.'s Successful Venture

After nine years of existence, the Home Industries Depot run under the auspices of the Women's Council in Dhunraj Mahal, Apollo Bunder Road, can look back with pride upon a record of sound and valuable work.

The purpose of the Council in opening the Depot was to encourage home industries among women who need some additional income to eke out their means. Besides, the depot provides a centre for selling the work and products of women, turned out in their spare time in their own homes. Women bring their articles for sale and the Deopt charges them a nominal commission on monthly payments. Business has increased slowly and steadily, and to-day the daily turnover is several times higher than it was before.

The depot is managed by a Committee of voluntary workers.

The range of articles available at the Depot embraces every household requirement from jams and pickles to linen, luncheon sets, children's wear, underlinen, etc. Everything offered for sale is handmade and of the finest quality.

WAR GRATUITIES

W. A. C. (I.) OFFICERS AND AUXILIARIES

HAVE YOU RECEIVED YOUR WAR GRATUITY?

HAVE YOU RECEIVED YOUR RELEASE BENEFITS?

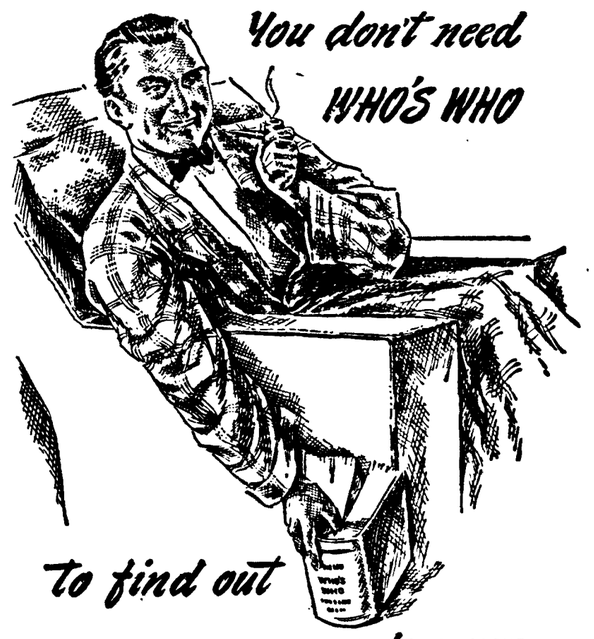
if NOT, then READ THIS

W. A. C. (I) Officers and Auxiliaries who have been demobilised or released from the Service and who have NOT received a gratuity are eligible for consideration for grant of a War Gratuity for service rendered between 3rd September 1939 and 15th August 1946 and for other release benefits. In such cases, apply to:

OFFICER-IN-CHARGE
WAC (I.) RECORDS, AGRA

Give full details where and how you were released and your previous personal or corps number, full name, previous unit, and your PRESENT ADDRESS.

Issued by the ADJUTANT GENERAL in India, G.H.Q., New Delhi.
AC-82



...when it comes to tobacco. For years I've been a pipe-smoker, and for years I've smoked Capstan. Take it from me—there's none better.

WILLS'S
Capstan
NAVY CUT
Medium Strength

Rs. 3/14/- per 4 oz. Tin
Plus local tax where in force

CAP/189

THE
NEW GREAT INSURANCE
COMPANY OF INDIA, LTD.

(Incorporated in Baroda—Liability of Members is limited.)

Authorised Capital	Rs....2,50,00,000
Issued & Subscribed Capital...	Rs. 1,25,00,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs.... 32,50,000

REGISTERED OFFICE:
Bank Building, Mandvi BARODA.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE IN BRITISH INDIA:
45-47, Apollo Street Fort, BOMBAY

Business Transacted:
LIFE * FIRE
MARINE * ACCIDENT

20th WEEK
RAJKAMAL'S INTERNATIONAL PICTURE
DR. KOTNIS
Direction: V. SHANTARAM
Starring: V. SHANTARAM-JAYASHREE
Daily: 4, 7 & 10 p.m. Sat. Sun. 1 p.m.
Advance Booking: 10 to 12 and 3to 6.
SWASTIK

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, July 28. (API.) The following is daily weather summary for Sunday, the July 28, '46:—

The Bay depression crossed coast yesterday afternoon, and lies this morning over East Central Idia. Rainfall has been widespread in the West United Provinces and along the region from the Konkan to the Central Provinces, and local in the East United Provinces, the South-West Punjab, Central India, Gujarat and the North Madras coast.

Forecast until the 20th evening:—Widespread rain will occur in South-East Rajputana, Gujarat, West Central India, the West Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and the North Konkan. Rain will fall locally in the region from the South Konkan to North-East India, in the United Provinces, the Punjab, Kashmir and the North-West Frontier Provinces. A few showers are also expected in South Baluchistan, lower Sind and West Rajputna.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Locally heavy rain may extend to South-East Rajputana and the Punjab Kumaon Hills during the next 48 hours.

Following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from 1st June 1946 and departure from normal recorded at 8 hours (I S T) on Sunday, 28th July 1946:—

Ahmedabad 83 77 0.5 7.7 minus 7.2 Ahmednagar 77 71 T 7.2 minus 1.5 Allahabad 91 80 T 19.1 plus 2.6 Bangalore 81 64 0 5.8 minus 0.5 Baroda 34 77 0.2 17.8 Nil Benares 90 75 1.5 19.1 plus 4.1 BOMBAY 82 77 0.4 37.0 minus 5.0 Hyderabad (Dn) 76 73 T 9.5 plus 0.4 Hyderabad (Sd) 100 82 0 0.9 minus 2.2 Income 92 76 T 7.1 minus 2.0 Karachi 86 80 0 2.2 minus 1.4 Lahore 98 81 0 7.0 plus 0.3 Lucknow 90 80 0 17.1 plus 1.6 Madras 96 79 0 5.0 minus 0.1 Mahableshwar 65 62 7.8 140.0 plus 4.3 Mysore 82 65 0 5.3 plus 0.4. Nagpur 80 73 0.5 26.7 plus 4.5 Peshawar 102 79 0 0.1 minus 1.3 Poona 74 70 0.8 6.8 minus 3.7 Rajkot 84 77 0.1 14.0 minus 0.1 Sholapur 76 70 0.1 11.4 plus 3.1 Srinagar 88 63 0 3.3 minus 0.2 Surat 82 77 0.7 29.0 plus 4.2.

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

How few of us or our fellow men are there who have not some spot where we have been pierced! But as it was the practice of the old Spartan soldiers to hide their wounds, that none might know of them, so we cover up these heart wounds, and go about the streets with calm faces.

—J. T. Sunderland.

The Bombay Chronicle

PLEA FOR PATIENCE

Mr. Jinnah is well known for his unconscionable attacks on the Congress. But his speech at Saturday's session of the Muslim League Council makes one doubt for a moment whether he was more ferocious in his attacks on the Congress or on the Cabinet Mission. He had, indeed, an unexpected reason to be bitter against the latter. Throughout his negotiations with the Mission he was studiously accommodating, even to the extent of assuring the British that the Muslims were the biggest purchasers in India of British goods. His hopes for a due reward were raised by the provisions in the Mission's statement of May 16 about Grouping, in which he saw the foundation of Pakistan. His hopes were raised higher by the Statement of June 16 and the assurances he had secured from the Viceroy about the personnel of the Interim Government. And after Congress rejected the latter statement on the 24th he did look forward to an early Interim Government dominated by the League, a prospect which Congress itself had never opposed and which it had all along preferred to an utterly unrepresentative Central Government. Imagine his rage when the Mission virtually scrapped the Statement of June 16 and formed a Care-taker Government of officials. That rage was not exhausted in his letters that followed. It formed a fuller vent in the 150-minute speech on Saturday. He blamed Congress for the Government of Officials. He charged it with having resorted to "shameful methods", with not having "the decency or honesty to shout out their convictions", and with having chosen "the dishonourable path of intimidation and hypocrisy" etc., etc. But this time the Mission was not spared. He questioned its "character, integrity and honour" Lord Pethick-Lawrence and Sir Stafford Cripps in particular "indulged in a jugglery of words that showed dishonest and debased mentality"!

Abuse apart, Mr. Jinnah had a fairly good case against the Mission's virtual scrapping of the Statement of June 16, though under paragraph 8, by which it still swears, it was its duty to appoint an Interim Government with the aid of the League and other interests that had accepted the Statement. If the Mission only wanted more time to form the Government in view of the Congress unexpectedly having accepted the Statement of May 16, the Mission should have stated that the Statement of June 16 as a whole stood as the basis of negotiations. But the Mission only stated that the Interim Government would be formed on the basis of paragraph 8 in that Statement. Perhaps the position is that, while accepting the long-term proposals, Congress rejected the personnel suggested by the Viceroy, he wishes to explore afresh the possibilities of an agreed formula or at least one less open to objection than the last. If so the League may wait and give one more chance to negotiations. The League loses nothing thereby but may gain something appreciable, if only in view of its strength having been demonstrated by the elections to the Constituent Assembly. If there is to be non-cooperation at any stage, let it commence only when it is found inevitable. It will be unwise for the League, from its own point of view, to tie itself down even now to a policy of utter non-Co-operation, regardless of the possibilities of fresh negotiations, which, conceivably, may be more fruitful after the proceedings of the League Council. Be it remembered in this connection that, next to a full Coalition Interim Government, Congress will continue to prefer and insist upon a representative Government consisting of representatives of the League and other non-Congress interests.

If it is unwise for the League to tie itself down to non-co-operation in advance with regard to the Interim Government, it will be even more unwise to do so with regard to the Constituent Assembly. That body is the first of its kind that meets in India and is representative of the whole of India. It is the privilege and duty of every political body represented therein to seek assert itself therein even against odds. A fair chance should be given to negotiations there, particularly because Congress has accepted the principle that a decision on any major communal issue should be acceptable to both the major communities in the Assembly. Every body is free to regulate its co-operation in accordance with the exigencies of the situation in the Assembly. It will be most unwise to boycott the Assembly 'ab initio'. Since Mr. Jinnah wishes that sovereignty should vest in the British Parliament rather than in the Constituent Assembly, he may console himself with the assurance given by Lord Pethick-Lawrence that the Mission's own interpretation of the constitution of the Assembly is binding on it. Mr. Jinnah may also console himself with the Secretary of State's threat that, if the Assembly does not carry on its work in accordance with the constitution laid down by the Mission, Britain may not accept the Assembly's decisions.

Education Conference

The conference of Education Ministers from all the provinces to be held at Poona shortly is of outstanding importance because a number of important subjects are proposed to be considered by it and its decisions may be adopted by many Provincial Governments. The foremost question to be considered is what should be the policy of Government regarding Basic education, whether this education should be considered for experimental introduction only as in 1938 or it should now be adopted as a general policy for primary and secondary education but to be implemented gradually. The answer will doubtless depend largely on the reports available of the results of past experiments in the Basic system and on the time that may be proposed to be given to the craft or crafts chosen. The Committee that is proposed to be appointed by the Conference to report on some details of Basic education may also be asked to consider the questions about the nature of manual work to be chosen and the time to be devoted to it. The report of the Committee should be full and be published widely in the country. And the opinions of educationists and the public in general on it should be duly considered by Government before formulating decisions thereon. Till then the experiments started in 1938 may well be continued on a larger scale, particularly in rural areas. If it is suggested that the Basic or craft-centred system is to be adopted, even in the high school stage right up to the highest standard therein, that is a new proposal and requires serious consideration and careful experimenting. In short the possibilities of the Basic system should be first scientifically explored and then brought home to the teachers and the public before an admittedly new system is adopted as a policy in a province or the country.

Another important question on the agenda of the Conference is the place of English in secondary schools, especially in the first three standards. More precisely, the question is said to be whether English should be an optional or compulsory subject in secondary schools. We think there are very few educationists who will approve, in the present circumstances, of English being only an optional subject throughout the secondary course. Even if it be made one, an overwhelming majority of the students will choose it as one of the optionals. But some educationists do ask whether English cannot with advantage be only an optional subject in the first three standards in secondary schools and compulsory in the higher classes. At present, in the upper Primary classes V to VII English is neither compulsory nor optional; whereas in the corresponding classes I to III in the Secondard schools English is a compulsory subject. Most students who wish to learn English proceed, after passing the primary 4th standard, to the latter classes. Nay, many of those who attend the former wish English to be an optional subject. We do not know if that is feasible, though the question is worth considering. But if English is made only an optional subject in the first three standards of high schools we feel sure that almost all the students in these standards will take it up as their optional.

Frankly Speaking

Grave Threat

The British Foreign Office has declined to make any comment. But Mr. Byrnes could not have announced British acceptance of the partition of Palestine unless it was a fact. What "final solution"—in addition to the immigration of 100,000 Jews—of the Palestine problem the British and the Americans have decided to confront the Arab States with is, therefore, now clear. Palestine, which is Arab as Britain is British, is going to be vivisected in three parts, so that, apart from handing over a good bit of it to Jews, another bit is to be taken over by Britain as, obviously, a permanent military base for them in the Middle East. It is a double betrayal of Arabs who are to be made to lose for ever their country and all hopes of their freedom. The Arabs of Palestine have quite naturally, emphatically rejected this brutal rape of their country and of their future destiny. And the Arab world will certainly stand by them. But what about the Muslim League? Will it have the time, and the consciousness of its responsibilities to give some attention to the outrage that is about to be perpetrated upon Palestine? The sands have almost run out.

Sind Assembly Situation

Two more defections from the Sind Muslim League Assembly Party have been announced. That increases the Opposition strength to 33 as against the Muslim League's 24 excluding the three Europeans. But in a province where democracy is interpreted in practice as nothing more than the love of office and wishes of Sir Ghulam Hussein Hidayatullah and his colleagues, supported unfailingly by Sir Francis Mudie, no logical result of the Ministerialists being in a decisive minority can be expected. Sir Francis Mudie is reported to have assured Mr. Syed that the latter's request for the summoning of the Assembly is engaging His Excellency's careful consideration. That careful consideration may quite possibly be along the lines of many similar predecessors of the present "consideration." Moreover, the Ministerialists have already hinted to Sir Francis that they have to be consulted first. Finally, Sir Ghulam Hussein has resourcefully decided to play the "Ramzan" as a trump card of his. That will see him through August. September will bring other excuses. And if all else fails then, there is dissolution with the present Ministry functioning during the election campaign.

A Portuguese "Reply"

Mahatma Gandhi's recent article on Goa has evoked a reply from Dr. Joss Ferreira Bossa, Governor-General of Portuguese India. This gentleman seems to entertain a superior illusion about his knowledge of law. And he presumes to write to Gandhiji thus: "In my official capacity and on the responsibility of my legal profession, I assure you that the civil liberties of the Goan people are not threatened." He is a representative of Dr. Salazar under whose regime—well, the less said about civil liberties even in Portugal the better. If he knows "law", he knows only that "law" under which civil liberties were not threatened and are not threatened by authoritarian dictatorships, past and present, so long as the people submit unquestioningly to the dictatorial will and whims of the powers that be. Such civil liberties certainly exist in Goa and also in Portugal. They also existed in Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy and they exist in Franco Spain too. And the interesting thing is that Dr. Bossa pretends to abominate "dictators."

What Dr. Bossa Should Learn

Dr. Bossa, having proved the existence of "civil rights" in Goa, has proceeded to achieve another feat. He tries to snub Mahatma Gandhi. "I know of no political leader," says Dr. Bossa, "besides the dictators, whom the conscience of nations has condemned, who has ever interfered in the internal life of another sovereign nation in this manner." What is the difference between "the dictators, whom the conscience of nations has condemned", who laid claim to other peoples and other territories and Dr. Bossa and his principals, who think Indian Goa to be their own? What item of "the conscience of nations" justifies Dr. Bossa and imperialist Portugal in the name of democracy and sovereign rights of all peoples? Then Dr. Bossa sapiently mentions the caste system from which, he claims, Portugal has freed Goa—incidentally! admitting by implication that Goa is Indian, not Portuguese. But is there anything worse or more iniquitous than the caste system of the Whites under which the coloured peoples of Asia and Africa are slaves and even cattle to be exploited and milched by the European powers? The Portuguese Governor-General suggests that Mahatma Gandhi is ignorant of "the history and character of the Portuguese people." He ought to learn something of the history and character of European imperialism including the Portuguese brand. And he also should acquaint himself with the principles and ethics of law.

Unfortunate Attitude

Messrs. Aryanayakam and Ramachandran, who were deputed by the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress to study the situation in Ceylon in respect of the Indian workers on the plantations in the island, have finished their labours and returned to India. An 'Associated Press' report from Colombo conveys the impression that their approaches to the Ceylonese Ministers have not evoked a sufficiently warm response and that the situation remains where it was last month. The Ministry was requested to suspend action against the labourers who had refused to be evicted wholesale, but the request has been turned down, in view, according to Mr. D. S. Senanayake, Leader of the State Council, "of the many developments, particularly as the matter was now before the Court." This is a lame excuse. The Government, if they wished it, could easily have asked for a postponement for a couple of months—or till at least there was a popular Government functioning at Delhi. But the Ceylon leaders have proved to be obdurate. Mr. Senanayake maintains that negotiations between India and Ceylon at present can be of no use, as in the absence of national Governments in both the countries there can be no sanction behind the negotiations. This may be true to some extent, but why cannot the parties mutually agree to defer for a time at least such decisions and actions as materially affect each other adversely? The attitude of the Ceylonese Ministres is too superciliously arrogant to be endorsed by any impartial observer. When India comes into her own, the politicians of Ceylon are bound to come to a more reasonable frame of mind.

IT'S A CRIME TO RESIGN YOUR JOB-OR STUDY

BY 'JE SUIS PARTOUT'

A young Muslim, one of those charming fellows who make you feel that the world is not, after all, full of thugs, and holding a good position in the Bombay Secretariat, recently wrote a letter of resignation to his employers.

HONESTY AS CRIME

He was resigning, he said, because he discovered that he could not discharge his religious duties. He valued his religious duties more than the material advantages—and Allah alone knows, economic necessity—and he was resigning.

This is an example of extreme honesty so rare and touching in a world ruled by falsehood, chicanery and a system of graded cut-throatism. You can picture the man gently arguing with himself, wrestling with the dilemma and taking his decision under the stress of warring emotions. He must have had earned leave and could have taken it; he could have reported himself ill and sent in a medical certificate.

He could have done half a dozen things that most persons are known to do. My friends who are employed in Government service tell me that the rules provide for every contingency. Thus, for instance, a man proceeds on leave when he apprehends any trouble—a kind of escape-mechanism. Cases are known of employees who involve themselves into trouble say by accepting a bribe which, however, cannot be proved in a court of law and then resigning to escape reprimand or dismissal by their employers.

Swindlers and crooks are known to be expert strategists who easily outwit their employers and dodge every service rule. It's an art, my friends say: an art, I take it, that the only and supposedly best British General Monty should envy.

QUI BONO?

Well, this young man, who was the soul of honesty and would have preferred in his gentle way suicide to resorting to the usual stratagem of leave-taking followed by resignation on medical grounds, preferred the Biblical or maybe Koranic straight path. He was much too conscientious to stoop to such ignoble methods, poor fellow. And he has come to grief.

You could imagine in your simple-minded thought that his employers sent for him and persuaded him to ask for leave to think the matter over and not be a damned fool to kick up such a good job and lose credit for his service, lose pension or gratuity that he had earned with years of work. You are mistaken. Instead of any of these things being done, his employers took a 'serious view' of the matter.

They scowled over the letter of resignation. They took the view that the act constituted a breach of discipline and presumably misconduct. What to you and me is an admirable act of honesty becomes a crime for which the culprit has to be punished under the sanctions of law and order. He was a permanent Government servant, wasn't he? What right had he got to resign his job without notice?

INQUISITION

That he was not the head of the police department or the public health department and his resignation did not bring the administration of the province to a standstill, bring death, disease and disaster to the taxpayer and have thousands murdered in their beds or in the city's streets has, in the view of our masters the bureaucrats who make their own laws and retain the monopoly of interpreting them as the late lamented Herr Adolf Hitler, Benito Mussolini and company were popularly supposed to do, nothing to do with it. The man has committed a crime and he has to be punished. Otherwise, you see, the administration collapses.

So now they have ordered this man to explain why he did not give notice before he resigned his job. A departmental inquiry will be held and I gather the punishment is dismissal and disgrace. I am told when a man is dismissed his name is sent to all Government offices whether he is dismissed for theft, criminal behaviour or breach of rules involved in remaining absent without leave.

DRIVE AGAINST STUDENTS

I understand that the employers who have hauled up this young Muslim have removed from service an employee for taking leave on grounds of illness and taking a university examination. A number of boys and girls employed in Government offices attend morning colleges. But a campaign of persecution is launched against them by their bureaucratic employers.

The Kher Ministry supports a programme of spread of education, and lakhs of rupees are expended in the form of grants-in-aid and scholarships. It is paradoxical that Government policy should be opposed to administrative practice. Actually, these young and mostly lower-grade employees impose no burden on the State, finance their own education sometimes by starving and stinting themselves and one should have thought their employers would encourage them in acquiring higher education as it contributes to efficiency.

The lengths to which their persecutors go could be seen when it is revealed that statements of college principals and Bombay University authorities are obtained to harass such of the boys and girls as have had the audacity to attend a morning college and take their examinations against the wishes of the petty bureaucrats who desire them not to pursue their studies.

WANTED INQUIRY

These cases raise the question: Are service rules enforced in the spirit in which they were certainly intended to be enforced, that is to say, for preventing and punishing those who act in a manner contrary to the interests of public service and the employees' duties? The case of the young Muslim clearly shows that the man is being penalised for his omission to employ the usual dodge. If anybody has suffered through his resignation it is himself and his family, not his employers who have actually gained in his resignation and there is not the slightest justification for what is in fact an act of persecution in taking action against him.

There is no reason why Government should not accept his resignation in good grace even if it did not think it necessary to pay him gratuity for the services he has rendered. There is no justification for pursuing the policy of inquisition against the boys and girls whose families have been ruined by the inflation which Government has created and I would ask for an inquiry into the methods employed to persecute these victims of social injustice and take action against the officials who have gone out of their way to harass them.

UNIVERSITY ELECTIONS

A WORD TO REGISTERED GRADUATES

(BY COGNOVIT)

In connection with the recent correspondence on the occasion of the impending election from the registered graduates to the Senate from the University of Bombay, will you permit me to throw some light, derived from inside information? It would explain why the university machine has got into a pass where corruption must reign unchallenged; and all attempts at asserting ideals or enforcing purity must vanish in thin smoke.

The discussion has started on the excuse of the candidature of Prof. K. T. Shah at the forthcoming election from the registered graduates, and the reported conspiracy to throw him out. This apprehension is grounded on the experience of the last Senate election to the Syndicate, wherein, after 18 years of consecutive and distinguished service, Prof. Shah was thrown out by a combination of events and circumstances, which are not all explained away merely by calling them conspiracy. The Syndicate election was from a relatively small body, which, considering its composition, is much more accessible to party manoeuvre than a constituency of the size of the registered graduates. Whereas in the former there are 150 members, in the maximum, of which, even on election days, not more than 125 would be present; the registered graduates number over 35 000. They spread all over the country, not to mention countries farther afield. The bulk of these are necessarily inaccessible to considerations which may tell in a relatively small body made up largely of interested parties.

INFLUENCE OF TEACHERS

On the other hand, the bulk of the registered graduates is not only scattered; it is indifferent. Hence the utter disregard of the right to vote which is often thrown away with hardly any appreciation of the issues involved. It is this indifference of the registered graduates that enables a relatively well disciplined and compact body of teachers in schools and colleges to make their influence felt out of all proportion to their numbers. Thanks to their numbers, their situation, and importance, they can neutralise the otherwise open mind and honest desire of the registered graduates to vote for the right cause, by effective canvassing and efficient collection of votes.

Those who introduced this constituency in the University constitution, and those who have helped to widen it, had hoped to infuse a truly popular strain in the university organisation, and making it a genuine reflection of the public mind on the highest levels of culture and research. In actual working, however, they must inevitably feel disappointed and disillusioned unless any of them had themselves no ideals but ambition. We have to face the complex problem as to whether a university is really suitable for democracy notwithstanding its possible abuses.

MOCKERY OF BALLOT.

A point of election detail may also be added. So long as voting in this constituency remains by post, it would be a mockery of the ballot or the choice of the voter. The remedy of getting votes recorded on a fixed day, at specified places by real ballot, may have its own disadvantages, e.g., expensiveness or transportation charges. But it would at least allow the ballot to have free play; and perhaps also succeed in attracting the attention of the registered graduate to the ideals and principles of higher education through the university, to which they are to-day indifferent.

COMBINATION AGAINST PROF. SHAH.

In the particular case of the present election, the reported combination against Prof. Shah, does not derive its strength, in the ultimate analysis, from jus a clique of individuals, members of University bodies, who seek only their own interests, or those of their supporters, to the exclusion of any ideals or principles whether of a university election or public life, that should govern their conduct. Such a clique there well might be and probably is. But its very origin and strength provide food for thought that no one truly interested in the advancement of university education can overlook. According to my information, there are at least four main forces which have created a combination of circumstances that explain the formation and growth of the party now arrayed against Prof. Shah.

(A) A section of people, interested in starving or working colleges, has been estranged because of the fairly high standard of efficiency in equipment, qualifications and payment to staff, and financial certainty, in the colleges now springing up everywhere in the Province, that Prof. Shah has insisted upon in the Senate resolutions recommending affiliation of these institutions. There is undoubtedly a steadily increasing demand for collegiate education, which the institutions existing before 1939 could hardly cope with. New colleges there must be. But those interested in promoting some of them were inclined to look upon them more as commercial corporations than as educational institutions of the topmost level. The profit element was predominant, and so they feel aggrieved at demands on account of buildings, equipment, staff, library, and finances, which the promotors felt were as unreasonable as they appeared. The real remedy lies not in shutting out new colleges; nor in allowing them progressively to deteriorate in standards. It lies in the utter elimination of the profit and patronage motive in the conduct of colleges, which only a Government can do. But our Government has its hands too full looking after the earlier stages of education to think of taking over nationalising college education. And so the only result of Prof. Shah's endeavours has been that every year has added strength to the current against him, even when the conditions or requirements prescribed in the final affiliation orders of Government were evaded in the spirit if not in the letter.

(B) A connected element more directly influential in elections is that of the college principals, and those immediately connected with the conduct of colleges. Some of these have found the attempts of Prof. Shah in the organising of college teachers into a sort of a Teachers' Trade Union, in the last 4 or 5 years, as directly meant to injure their power and pocket. The Association is less effectively organised than that of sweepers though the service they perform is no less essential than that of postmen or railway workers. But the mere attempt is an offence and an eyesore to those who would run their colleges as so many slave holds. Prof. Shah cannot plead guilty to the charge; and he must take it with a smile what comes to him in a bang. Besides, the better organised the teachers, and more conscious of their rights and obligations, the less would they be amiable to being ordered to vote as party leaders dictate; and hence the dislike of those elements who have hitherto manipulated elections to suit their own interests. Add to this Prof. Shah's insistence upon a decent standard of terms and conditions of service to university teachers by college managements, and it is easy to understand why a part of the element most influential in the graduate world, so far as voting is concerned, should be hostile to Prof. Shah.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT.

Grr—jabber jabber jabber—Mission .....gone back on their "plighted word"—jabber grr—Pethick-Lawrence and Cripps.... "jugglery of words" .....showed a dishonest and debased mentality—grr—Congress ..... "brute majority"—jabber jabber jabber—Muslim League had come out....."clean hands and honour intact"—grr—(Congress) "had not the decency and honesty.....dishonourable path of intimidation and hypocrisy"—jabber jabber jabber—Pethick-Lawrence and Sardar "concocted a device"—jabber, jabber—"grave charge on the honour, integrity and character of the member of the Mission—grr—Congress ....., bribery, corruption and jobbery—jabber jabber—"that ingenious juggler of words, Cripps" put a "dishonest and fantastic interpretation"—jabber jabber—he was not a trader....haggling and haggling ...."like a bania"—jabber jabber—"the exalted representatives of H. M. G. had deemed it fit to dishonour themselves"—jabber jabber grrrr....."

—Summary of a historic and thunderous oration.

* * *

In fact, it was all of it very exciting and interesting:

For instance, listen to Sir Firoz Khan Noon:

(a) "It (departure from Sovereign Pakistan) weakened our party and our cause. If we give up that slogan with what other slogan shall we fight the next elections?"

(b) ".....the Muslim League will have to do something for achieving freedom."

(c) "We will sit quiet and do nothing until the Congress has made the British quit."

(d) "We shall eliminate ourselves for the time being for somebody has got to make sacrifices to achieve freedom for this country."

* * *

(e) "When the Congress has turned out the Englishman we will know how to fight the Congress (cheers)."

* * *

And now listen to Maulana Hasrat Mohani:

(a) "Let the Qaid-e-Azam utter one syllable, the Muslims of India would rise as one man to the call" and

(b) "If the Qaid-e-Azam would give secret orders to us to start such a struggle the possibility of the Government dealing with us in the way they dealt with the Congress can also be killed."

Which reminds us of the Maulana's own favourite verse:

"Ghame arzu ka Hasrat sabab our
kya bataun
Meri himmaton ki pasti mere shauq
ki bulandi."

We wish the Maulana had reminded himself and his audience of it even at the risk of having had to "Sit Down."

* * *

Said the Qaid-e-Azam: The Muslims needed no trustee except the League. And then said the Qaid-e-Azam: The only tribunal was the Muslim nation.

Yes, but he might have mentioned God too, at least once.

EVERY VILLAGE A REPUBLIC

MAHATMA VISUALISES THE GLORY THAT WILL BE IND.

AHMEDABAD, July 28. (A.P.I.): A "republic of every village in India" is visualised by Mahatma Gandhi writing in to-day's 'Harijan' in which he outlines his conception of an independent India, the social structure in a free India and the role of the individual in such a society.

Mahatma Gandhi also answers a number of questions relating to the possibilities of the proposed Constituent Assembly, the relationship between human labour and machinery and the place of religion in the State.

"Independence of India should mean independence of the whole of India" says Mahatma Gandhi, "including what is called India of the States and other foreign powers, French and Portuguese who are there, I presume, by British sufference. Independence must mean that of the people of India, not of those who are to-day ruling over them. The rulers should depend on the will of those who are under their heels. Thus, they have to be servants of the people, ready to do their will."

SELF SUFFICIENT REPUBLICS

"Independence must begin at the bottom. Thus, every village will be a Republic or Panchayat having full powers. It follows, therefore, that every village has to be self-sustained and capable of managing its affairs even to the extent of defending itself against the whole world. It will be trained and prepared to perish in its attempt to defend itself against any onslaught from without. Thus, ultimately, it is the individual who is the unit. This does not exclude dependence on and willing help from neighbours or from the world. It will be free and voluntary play of mutual forces. Such a society is necessarily highly cultured, in which every man and woman knows what he or she wants and, what is more, knows that no one should want anything that others cannot have with equal labour.

"This society must naturally be based on Truth and Non-Violence which, in my opinion, are not possible without a living belief in God, meaning a self-existent, all-knowing living force which inheres every other force known to the world but which depends on none and which will live when all other forces may conceivably perish or cease to act. I am unable to account for my life without belief in this all living light.

NEW GEOMETRY.

"In this structure composed of innumerable villages there will be ever widening, ever ascending circles" the article continues. "Life will not be a pyramid with the apex sustained by the bottom. But it will be an oceanic circle whose centre will be the individual adways ready to perish for the village, the latter ready to perish for the circle of villages, till at last the whole becomes one life composed of individuals, never aggressive in their arrogance but every humble, sharing the Majesty of the oceanic circle of which they are integral units.

"Therefore, the outermost circumference will not wield power to crush the inner circle but give strength to all within and derive its own from the centre. I may be taunted with the retort that this is all utopian and therefore not worth a single thought. If Euclid's point, though incapable of being drawn by human agency, has an imperishable value, my picture has its own for mankind to live. Let India live for this true picture, though never realisable in its completeness. We must have a proper picture of what we want before we can have something approaching it. If there ever is to be a republic of every village in India, then I claim verity for my picture in which the last is equal to the first or, in other words, no one is to be the first and none the last.

LABOUR AND MACHINE.

"In this picture every religion has its full and equal place. We are all leaves of a majestic tree whose trunk cannot be shaken off its roots which are deep down in the bowels of the earth. The mightiest wind cannot move it.

"In this there is no room for machines that would displace human labour and that would concentrate power in a few hands. Labour has its unique place in a cultured human family. Every machine that helps every individual has a place. But I must confess that I have never sat down to think out what that machine can be. I have thought of Singer's sewing machine. But even that is perfunctury. I do not need it to fill in my picture".

ROLE OF CONST. ASSEMBLY.

Referring to the proposed Constituent Assembly Gandhi says: "The Constituent Assembly has all the possibilities for the realisation of my picture. Yet I cannot hope for much, not because that state paper holds no such possibilities but because the document, being wholly of a voluntary nature. Requires the common consent of the many parties to it. These have no common goal. Congressmen themselves are not of one mind even on the contents of independence. I do not know how many swear by Non-Violence or the Charkha or, believing in decentralisation, regard the village as nucleus. I know on the contrary that many would have India become a first-class military power and wish for India to have a strong centre and build the whole structure round it. In the medley of these conflicts I know that if India is to be leader in clean action based on clear thought, God will confound the wisdom of these big men and will provide the villages with the power to express themselves as they should

NEW WEAPON?

Replying to a question whether he would advise the Congress to accept the alternative of a general country-wide strike and capture of power, either non-violently or with the use of necessary force if the Constituent Assembly fizzled out owing to dangers from within Mahatma Gandhi says:

"I must not contemplate darkness before it stares me in the face. And in no case can I be party, irrespective of Non-Violence, to a universal strike and capture of power. Though, therefore, I do not know what I should do in the case of a breakdown. I know that the eventuality will find me ready with an alternative. My sole reliance being on the living power which we call God, he will put the alternative in my hands when the time has come, not a minute sooner."

ESTABLISHING A UNITED MAHARASHTRA PROVINCE

Marathi-Speaking Members In Constituent Body Asked To Take Up Issue

Establishment of a United Maharashtra Province comprising the Marathi-speaking regions in the Bombay Presidency, Berar and C. P., Hyderabad State and Goa was demanded at a conference held at the Blavatasky Lodge, Bombay, on Sunday. Sjt. Shankarrao Deo, ex-Member of the Congress Working Committee presided.

A resolution embodying the demand was passed at the Conference which also appointed a committee consisting of 20 members, with Sri Shankarrao Deo as its president, to work for the achievement of object.

Sjt. Deo in the course of his presidential address said that it was the duty of every Marathi-speaking man to accomplish the object of this conference. He explained the Congress stand in this connection and said that the Congress always stood for redistribution of provinces on a linguistic and cultural basis. Now that the task of framing a constitution for India was being taken in hand the time was opportune to press the issue and the members elected from Maharashtra to the Constituent Assembly should bring up the question of dividing the provinces on a linguistic basis and try to establish a United Maharashtra Province.

Speaking about the Marathi-speaking tracts under Portuguese rule and in the Indian States, Sjt. Deo said the question of attaching them to the United Maharashtra Province was only a matter of time. The Portuguese possessions in India owe their existence to British rule in this country. This state of affairs, therefore, must end when the British quit, and the same with the Indian States.

"The United Maharashtra would shine as one of the most advance units of Independent India" said Mr. S K. Patil, Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcoming the delegates. He said the idea of unification of Maharashtra was not a new one and this was the proper time to lay its foundation.

Solution of the cultural problem of the people residing in a particular territory, he added, lay in its linguistic division and that was why the Indian National Congress, 25 years ago, demanded division of the provinces on a linguistic basis.

By a resolution the conference demanded that contiguous Marathi speaking units should be united into one province as early as possible as it was the firm opinion of the Conference that redistribution of provinces on a linguistic basis was essential for the successful working of a democratic constitution. For the present, at least, those territories which under British rule should be united into one Marathi-speaking province and the remaining units may be added to this province as and when possible. The resolution further urged that the representatives of Bombay, C. P. and Berar in the Constitution-Making Body should raise this question before that body and seek to establish a Maratha Province comprising the Marathi speaking regions of these two provinces.

The resolutions were supported by delegates from C. P., Berar, Goa and Hyderabad State and were passed.

STATUS OF INDIANS OVERSEAS

Immediate Task Before Free And Sovereign India

BOMBAY, Sunday.

"It is not possible psychologically to expect equal status and respect for the Indians abroad if they are denied the same at home," observed Dr. Syud Hossein presiding over the first session of the Indian Nationals Overseas Congress this evening at the Jinnah Hall.

Inaugurating the Session, Mr. K. M. Munshi said that as we carried a badge of political slavery, as we did not have national government and had no sanctions behind our demands, we had to look up to the Viceroy to protect the interest of Indians abroad. Only a free India could expect respect and equality for our people in foreign lands.

Speaking on the Constituent Assembly, Mr. Munshi said that it was neither a farce nor mockery but a stepping stone for the attainment of a sovereign republic government in India.

Dr. Hossein, in the course of his speech, remarked that we were busy in our country in the past and our leaders had no time to pay attention to the Indians overseas. But soon we would be called upon to function as a responsible sovereign nation and we should be prepared to look after the interest of the Indians abroad.

Mr. Nagindas Master moved a resolution on South Africa congratulating the Indians in South Africa on their bold stand against the Anti-Asiatic legislation of the Smuts Government. Mr. Homi Talyarkhan seconded it.

Mr. Earl, an English journalist, supporting the resolution, said that there were many in the west who supported India's struggle.

INDIANS IN CEYLON.

Mr. Saggi Secretary of the Indian Nationals Oversea Congress, moved a resolution on the Indian settlers in Ceylon. Mr. Aziz, a former President of the Ceylon Indian National Congress, seconding the resolution observed that the Indians contributed to the prosperity of Ceylon and formed the backbone of the whole economy of Ceylon.

Mr. M. Y. Nurie moved a resolution saying that the Indian people claimed nothing else "but equal treatment with the nationals of the country they have settled in and are willing at all times to join hands with such nationals in any fight against the privileges acquired by the alien people who dominate their territories. Free India is willing to accord all hospitality and equal rights to everyone who wishes to make India his home.

Mr. Singh seconded the resolution.

All the resolutions were unanimously passed.

SHANKERRAO DEO UNFURLS TRICOLOUR

BOMBAY, Sunday.—Mr. Shankerrao Deo unfurling the National Flag at the monthly Flag salutation ceremony held this morning at the Congress House compound said that in spite of all the limitations of the Constituent Assembly, we had to do our best to further the political emancipation of our country.

Mr. Deo added that the Congress goal was not a dictatorship of the Capitalist, Intelligentsia or proletariat, but the establishment of a Government of people.

Speaking on violence Mr. Deo said that in an 'atom age,' modern implements of warfare were beyond the reach of common man. Only thing a man in street could do, was to throw stones or soda water bottles or stab innocent men as in Ahmedabad.

Mr. S. K. Patil, President of the B.P.C.C. in the course of his address called upon the Congress volunteers and workers to prepare for the Tilak Jayanti on 1st August.

ABID ALI FEELING WEAKER

Workers Contemplating Joint Action To End Fast

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Mr. Abid Ali Jafferbhai, President of the India United Mills Salaried Staff Union, on his seventh day of the fast, is showing more signs of weakness. He is, otherwise, cheerful and hearty.

In a talk with a "Chronicle" reporter this morning, Mr. Abid Ali related an account of his previous hunger strikes which he had undertaken against the jail authorities. Mr. Abid Ali expressed his confidence of going through this ordeal successfully.

Some 20 labour unions by now have passed resolutions supporting Mr. Abid Ali's cause. It is likely if Mr. Abid Ali's condition deteriorates in future the workers may contemplate some joint action to bring pressure on the management of the "Indu" Mills to end Mr. Abid Ali's hunger-strike.

Dr. V. K. Ajgaokar and Dr. Janak Mehta have issued the following bulletin:—"Mr. Abid Ali's fast enters seventh day to-day. He is daily getting weaker. Since yesterday the urine is showing acetone. There is no pain or nausea. His weight has gone down by seven pounds. There is no immediate cause for anxiety."

"Warships And Troops Won't Deter Goans"

Dr. A. G. Tendulkar, President of the Goa Congress Committee, has issued a statement in which he says:

Portugal's reply to our struggle for Civil Liberties is already there. A Military Court Martial has sentenced our leader Tristao Braganza Cunha to a deportation of eight years and a Portuguese warship is on way to Goa to cope with the situation there.

This reply offers us no surprise. Nor is it likely to deter us from pursuing relentlessly our set objective. This objective of gaining elementary Civil Liberties has been outlined and clearly stated by Gandhiji in his statement July 24.

Signor Doctor Bossa, the Governor-General of Goa, has in his letter to Gandhiji characterised our struggle as anarchical agitation. His Excellency ought to know better. Foundations for this struggle were laid down as long ago as 1928 when Mr. Tristao Braganza Cunha founded the Goa Congress Committee and it received a concrete shape in the manifesto of March 24, 1946, which is signed by some 38 representative and distinguished leaders of public opinion in Goa, none of whom is a foreigner. Although Dr. Lohia's defiance of ban on June 18 has been unconnected with our struggle, we have welcomed it. We do not look upon Dr. Lohia as a foreigner. No Indian is a foreigner on Indian soil.

Our struggle is based strictly upon non-violent and absolutely open methods. The strength we pit against warships and Negro troops is that of voluntary and self-imposed self-suffering regardless of consequences. The main issue of our struggle and the methods by which we desire to achieve it are entirely on a moral plane and we remain assured of ultimate success as long as we do not deviate from our path. Warships and African troops will avail Goa Government as little as the mighty strength of the British Government availed them in India in Bardoli Satyagraha.

July 24 will pass in our history as the red-letter day of our struggle. Eight years deportation for having asserted a demand of Civil Liberties provides strange commentary on Doctor Bossa's lofty idealism.

Charity Recital

BOMBAY, Sunday.

In aid of the Sophia College Students' Union Scholarship Fund for poor students, a Classical Indian dance recital was given by the pupils and teachers of Menaka Indian Dance Centre last night at the St. Xavier's College Hall. A large, appreciative audience attended the recital.

LEAGUE CABINET IN SESSION

The Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League met at Mr. Jinnah's residence on Friday. Picture shows the League President and Nawabzada Liaqat Ali sitting near the door on the right.

LEAGUE FOR TOTAL REJECTION OF BR. PLAN

(Continued from page 1)

on their plighted word. The British Government, he said, would go to any length in appeasing the Congress. The Muslims had lost faith in the British Government and in future could not rely upon their word.

The only course of statesmanship, he declared, was for the Muslim League to reject outright the long-term scheme of the British Cabinet Delegation. It would strengthen the ranks of the Muslim League and the hands of the Qaid-e-Azam.

He read out a resolution urging the abrogation of the long-term scheme and authorising the League President, Mr. M. A. Jinnah to deal with the present situation as well as any other situation that might arise in the future as he thought fit and also to withdraw the League acceptance of the long-term proposals if found necessary.

"MUSLIM NATION" BETRAYED

At this stage Mr. Jinnah intervened in the debate and said that he appreciated the high esteem and confidence placed in him by the members; but the responsibility to take decision as to the future course to be followed by the Muslim League lay with the Council. "Mr. Tamizuddin Khan's suggestion shifts your responsibility on to my shoulders. In my speech I gave you an almost full account of what had happened both in public and private. The facts are before you and it is your duty to come to a decision."

Mr. Jinnah said the issues before them were crystal clear. The British Cabinet Delegation and the Viceroy had betrayed the Muslim Nation. "We accepted their proposals as a whole, both long-term and short-term. But since they have scrapped the Interim proposals, you have to decide what we should now do, for the proposals are interdependent and inseparable."

"Secondly, with regard to the long-term proposals the Congress has accepted them conditionally which is no acceptance at all. Of the three parties to the proposals one scrapping one vital part of them and another not accepting them, what security is there for the third party, the League, to go into the Constituent Assembly?"

Mr. Jinnah continued that he was not prepared to shoulder responsibility for any decision unless "you force it down my throat, You are the Parliament of the Muslim Nation. It is incumbent upon you to decide what we should do now. The President and the Working Committee will abide by your decision and implement it."

SIR GHULAM'S THREAT

Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatulla, the Prime Minister of Sind, said that he had come to the conclusion that both the British Government and the Congress had let down the Muslim League. They took advantage of the concessions that the Muslim League had made.

"The Congress should realize" he declared, "that India is not the monopoly of the Hindus. It is deplorable that they turned down all the attempts of the Muslim League to accommodate rival claims. Unless they co-operate with us and accede to our demands India cannot be assured of any peace in the future.

No useful purpose would be served by going into the Constituent Assembly, he said, when the Muslim League was in minority there. The long-term proposals had undermined the two-nation theory. On top of it the Congress had already begun to work against the grouping of provinces. "The germs of Pakistan they also want to kill." The Congress had issued a directive to the members elected to the Constituent Assembly from Assam to vote against grouping. The same situation would develop in Sind, where unfortunately, there were some quislings even among the Muslims.

Sir Ghulam Hussain charged the British Cabinet Delegation of insincerity and dishonesty. If they were really honest about grouping of provinces, he said, they could have immediately repudiated the interpretations given by the Congress President in this respect.

"In the circumstances we have to reject the Interim plan, the Constituent Assembly and the Union Centre contemplated by the Mission."

"The exigencies of the moment", he declared, "demands from us direct action and not mere speech-making. Unless we help ourselves nobody will help us."

TIME FOR "JEHAD"

Maulana Burhanul Haq expressed the conviction that the time for compromises had passed. He asserted that the Congress was out to annihilate the Muslims in alliance with the British Government. He stressed the need for resorting to 'jehad' and said that the Muslims were ready for shedding their blood in vindicating their honour and safeguarding their interests.

Mr. Hasan A. Shaikh, the Secretary of the Bombay Muslim League Committee, expressed his opinion against the acceptance of the long-term scheme. By denying Mr. Jinnah the monopoly of nominating all the Muslims on the Interim Government Lord Petnick Lawrence, he said, had repudiated the representative character of the Muslim League. No party in any modern country could claim cent per cent victory in elections. But the Muslim League had won that unique position in many provinces.

If the Muslim League decided to stay out of the Constituent Assembly, Mr. Shaikh said, the only alternative before them would be to embark upon immediate action. The movement would be directed both against the British Government and the Congress. The minority provinces, he added, were not afraid of it. They would be in the forefront of such a movement. He stressed the need for carefully devising ways and means to that end

TWO ALTERNATIVES

Sir Azizul Haque disagreed with Sir Feroze Khan Noon who had said last night that the League Council had committed a mistake in accepting the Mission's proposals. "We did not make a mistake", he asserted. "The decision to accept the proposals was a great act of statesmanship, because the proposals contained the germs of Pakistan."

Sir Azizul Haque recalled his bitter experiences as an Executive Councillor. While one province was in the throes of famine and its people were dying of hunger the other provinces, he said, were listless and and behaved as if they were independent. When such conditions prevailed in the country no body was justified in saying that it enjoyed economic unity. "But still it is argued that there must be political unity. This is impossible unless there is economic unity."

Sir Azizul Haque said that there were only two alternatives before the Muslims, "Firstly to go into the Constituent Assembly strictly in accordance with the terms of the Cabinet Mission's proposals and secondly, if anybody tried to whittle down those proposals, then to evolve a constitution for themselves in accordance with their own wishes."

In the end he declared that the time had come when the Muslim League should take stock of the situation and launch a campaign if the Muslims of India gave their verdict in its favour.

AN "IFTIKHAR" FORMULA

Mian Iftikharuddin who spoke for the first time at the Council since he joined the Muslim League mounted the dais amidst an uproar of deafening cheers. Speaking with great fervour he said that for the last seven years he had been doing propaganda for the League in the Congress; but his efforts were abortive. "Now I will voice my appeal from this platform to the leaders of the Congress to accept the hands of co-operation extended by the Muslim League. In accepting the British Cabinet Delegation's proposals the Muslim League had given up its demand for a Sovereign Pakistan State and it was upto the Congress to reciprocate the gesture."

Mian Sahib said that the Congress wanted freedom neither for the country nor for the Muslims. It could not for a moment condescend to co-operate with the Muslim League; rather it would prefer the yoke of the bureaucracy. It was a deplorable state of affairs. As the biggest political organisation is the country, the major responsibility for a settlement rested on the Congress. The Muslim League had lost all faith in the British Government. It stood at a turning point in its history. It had proffered its hands of co-peration to the Congress; unfortunately it was refused.

Referring to the Constituent Assembly, Mian Iftikharuddin held out to the Congress leadership a new formula. The long-term proposals of the Cabinet Delegation, he said, should be changed into an agreement between the Muslim League and the Congress whereby the Congress should in the first place recognise the representative character of the Muslim League and secondly, allow the 'B' and 'C' groups to consolidate themselves with the powers invested in them and work together with the Union for the betterment of each other.

"If you do not acquiesce in our demands of Pakistan, then agree upon this temporary compromise", Mian Saheb continued. Unless the Congress agreed to work hand in hand with the Muslim League the Constitutional problem of India, he said, would never be solved.

He violently attacked the policy of the Congress in allowing the Congress Sikhs to side with their community in their boycott of the Constituent Assembly. "Why the Congress does not ask the Nationalist Muslims to go and join the Muslim League? It should forget that there were still a few Muslims in its ranks."

Holding out the threat of direct action Mian Saheb said that the struggle launched by the Muslim League would be free from communal tinge. "Our slogan will be revolution and not communal riots." The Muslims, he declared will have.

TARGET OF ATTACK

Mr. Abul Hasan (Bengal) said that Muslims should resist the attempts of the Congress in the name of freedom and liberty to dominate over the Muslims. Muslim India, he said, was faced with a grave situation and in arriving at a decision they should see that sentiments and emotions were not allowed to influence correct political thinking. They should realise that their struggle for Pakistan was a grim struggle and it would be unwise to ignore the difficulties which beset them. Muslims should marshal their forces, secure as many neutrals as possible and then decide upon a target. Their objective was Pakistan which meant the elimination of British Imperialism. They should, therefore, at once decide that British Imperialism was their target. Muslims were ready and willing to make sacrifices, but they should have a cause to sacrifice for. The most sacrifice they could make just now was to work for the establishment of an Interim Government, work for the stabilisation of League Ministries, undertake propaganda tours for the League and make sacrifices towards those ends. But if any further supreme sacrifice was called for then they should have a definite goal and cause to fight for.

Mr. Hasan said that he was not very much enthusiastic about the proposal for renouncing titles. Titles, he said, were bestowed on proved loyalists. By giving up titles it did not necessarily mean that the individuals would give up their traditional loyalty as well. He was opposed to having in the Muslim League title-holders. "They are British manufactured Leaguers and are acting here as agents of British Imperialism," he said.

Mr. Hasan said that the League should forge sanctions for any demand that it might make. They should demand sovereignty for the groups.

BOYCOTT CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

Sardar Shaukat Hayat Khan declaring himself against the acceptance of the Constituent Assembly said: "I am against all those who have let down the Muslim League. There is no other course open to the Muslims but to fight for the safeguard of their rights and interests. The young Muslim Punjabis are ready for every emergency. What is needed is only a signal for a general upheaval."

He said that young Muslim India had supported the League Council Resolution in Delhi in the hope that the Congress would make common cause with the Muslim League in fighting British Imperialism. But now it had been clearly demonstrated that the Congress was not against British Imperialism but against Muslims. "The Muslims would have to wage war very shortly against the British Government. It will have to be destroyed and if the Congress came to its rescue issues will have to be joined with the Congress also," he concluded.

Mr. Jinnah in adjourning the council till tomorrow said that so far fifteen speakers had addressed the House. The speeches made provided a fair indication of the trend of opinion in the Council. With the approval of the Council he would suggest that some members of the Working Committee should be asked to draft a resolution on the lines of the views expressed in the Council. That resolution, he hoped, would be a reproduction of the kernal of the opinions already expressed and would be placed before the Council tomorrow for its consideration.

The League Council adjourned till 10-30 a. m. tomorrow.

C. S. P. SUPPORT FOR KASHMIRIS

RAWALPINDI, July 28. (API.) The Congress Socialist Party is with the people of Kashmir in their brave struggles said Mr Jai Prakash Narain, General Secretary of the All-India Congress Socialist Party, in a statement here today. Mr Jai Prakash Narain said that the recent happenings in Kasmmir had roused the indication of every self respecting patriot in India but they had also to a great extent clarified British intentions for all those who cared to see and understand.

Mr. Jai Prakash added: "The Kashmir National Conference is the symbol of the will of the State's people to be free and rid of feudal despotism. Attempts to crush it with the aid of British bayonets and reactionary elements in India are bound to fail as no amount of repression and unholy alliances can stifle the people's urge to be free."

He assured the brave Kashmiris that the Congress Socialist Party was with them in their heroic struggle.

Rajbhoj Flings Challenge

Braves Nationalist Harijans To Organise Counter Demonstration

POONA, July 27 (API): A challenge to the Nationalist Harijan leaders to show their strength by organising a counter demonstration of the magnitude undertaken by the Scheduled Castes Federation, is given by Mr. P. N. Rajbhoj, General Secretary of the All-India Scheduled Castes Federation.

In a statement Mr. Rajbhoj claims that the Federation is fully representative of all sections of the Scheduled Castes, Dr. Ambedkar and the Federation have as much following among other sub-castes as among Mahars. Mr. Rajbhoj refute the suggestion that the support to the Federation is confined to Mahars.

Referring to the Poona Pact, Mr. Rajbhoj says: "It was stipulated at the time when it was signed that the Scheduled Castes would be entitled to ask for its revision after ten years. Ten years have now passed and the Scheduled Castes, who are finding the Pact against their interests, are clamouring for its abrogation.

INQUIRY INTO KISAN "MORCHA"

LAHORE, July 28. (A.P.I.): The Punjab Government has decided to appoint a committee to go into the question of Kisan Morcha which has already resulted in the arrest of about 200 persons.

STAGE SET FOR PEACE BATTLE IN PARIS

Continued from Page 1)

now inevitably attempt to defend the main lines of their Treaties against substantial alteration.

No conference officials are willing to hazard a guess on the likely duration of the Conference. This will depend entirely on how readily the invited powers accept the draft Treaties in their present form—also on how much time is devoted to discussion on general aspects of peace-making.

DRAFT PUBLICATION MUDDLE

LONDON, July 28 (A.P.A.): The publication of drafts of Peace Treaties with Italy, Finland and Hitler's Balkan Satellites, arranged for 11 p. m. (G.M.T.) today, was suddenly prohibited this afternoon.

A British Foreign Office spokesman said the ban came from the Deputy Foreign Ministers' Council.

The reason for the ban, he said, "could safely be assumed" to be that the Governments of Russia, France, Britain and the United States "could not agree on what should be published and what should not be published."

U.S. SECRETARY'S CABLE

Publication of the drafts of the five Treaties was urged by Mr. James F. Byrnes, the United States Secretary of State, who last week telegraphed his colleagues in the Foreign Ministers' Council suggesting their release because their contents had "leaked" to some newspaper correspondents.

The Foreign Office could not say what differences arose among the four nations, Russia, Britain, France and the United States, whose Foreign Ministers agreed on the drafts' original publication.

'THE MUDDLE'

Reuter adds:

The great Peace Treaty muddle began on July 22 when the "New York Herald Tribune" in a message from Paris made an unauthorised publication of comprehensive summaries of the Draft Treaties.

Mr. James Byrnes, the United States Secretary of State then asked the British, French and Russian Foreign Ministers to agree to immediate publication of the complete draft.

Mr. Ernest Bevin replied on July 24 that in Britain's view "leakage" should not affect the procedure for publication, which, he claimed, was a matter for all the 21 nations taking part in the Peace Conference.

A later report from Paris stated that the French Government would probably disagree with the United States request for immediate publication.

SHAKY CONFERENCE

The United Press of America says: In Paris, the Soviet delegate yesterday reversed the stand taken up till now by Soviet Foreign Commissar V. Molotov that only agreed upon portions of treaties be released. The Soviet representatives last night insisted that all or nothing be published.

Molotov's surprise, which can only be described as "startling", hurtles the already shaky conference for throws smack up to the Western Powers whether or not to recognize the Soviet absorption of Esthonia, Latvia and Lithuania, which the United States and Britain continued recognizing as independent states.

The Peace Conference will be thrown of balance even before it starts by the problem of whether or not the Foreign Ministers of these three Baltic states are Soviet citizens entitled to sit as members of the Soviet delegation.

PARIS CONFERENCE OPENS TO-DAY

First Phase In Establishment Of World Peace

LONDON, July 28, (Reuter): The Peace Conference which open in Paris tomorrow amid a flare of publicity will only be stage two in the interests of the three phases in which normal diplomatic relations will be restored to the world, writes Reuters' Diplomatic Correspondent.

The second phase will cover establishment of peace with Germany and third peace with Japan.

It is not yet a foregone conclusion that next week's Peace Conference, whose task will be to examine the draft peace treaties with Italy, Hungary, Bulgaria, Rumania and Finland prepared by the Foreign Secretaries of the Big Four, will be "rubber stamp" affair. But there can be no doubt that this Peace Conference will be incomparatably less influential than the Foreign Ministers' conference which preceded it, and possibly also less important than the final scrutiny of facts by the Foreign Ministers which is to complete work of making peace with Italy and former Axis satallites.

India To Have Nine Newsmen At Paris Conference

Mr. K. Srinivasan, Secretary, All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference, has issued the following:

"Intimation has been received that accommodation has been arranged for 12 Press representatives from India to cover the Peace Conference commencing in Paris on July, 29 The All-India Newspaper Editor's Conference has been asked to accredit nine of these representatives. Members of the conference who would like to send representatives to the conference are requested to intimate their names to the Secretary, A.I.N.E. C., care of the "Morning Standard." Bombay, without delay."

FRANCE AND GERMANY

M. Georges Bidault, the Prime Minister of France, speaking on the eve of the opening in Paris of the 21—Nation Peace Conference, today declared that Germany "is still a permanent menace", said the Paris radio.

"It is necessary ceaselesly to repeat that Berlin will be built again on its old site and will inevitably remain the capital of what the folly or the wisdom of the Allies have made Germany", he told a Resistance meeting at Saint Etienne near Lyons.

Stating that France was the first to formulate a plan to solve German problems in the interests of peace and that France had maintained her position through three succeeding Governments. M. Bidault said: "This shows that it is not a political, but a national stand."

World Federation Of Democratic Youth

PARIS, July 27 (Reuter).—A decision to send a Commission of Enquiry to investigate the conditions of young people in India and Palestine was adopted at today's closing session in Paris of the Council of World Federation of Democratic youth.

The Council which met under the presidency of Guy De Boisson French Communist Youth leader and includes representatives from Britain, United States, Soviet Union, China, India and most of the European Allied States protested to the Austrian Government against dissolution of "democratic union of students."

Discontent Brewing In City

Dalvi Pleads For Public Pressure To Break Postal Impasse

BOMBAY, Sunday.—There is a growing discontent in the city over the situation arising out of the postal strike which enters on its 19th day today. All efforts to solve the deadlock have so far failed. The situation is however peaceful and nothing untoward has happened.

Despite several failures further efforts are being made by the All-India Postmen and Lower Grade Staff Union to bring about a settlement. An informal meeting of the Union was held this morning to devise ways and means to end the present impasse.

Mr. V. G. Dalvi, Secretary of the Union told a representative of this paper that it was now the duty of the public to bring pressure on the Government to end the strike. Mr. Dalvi saw no reason why Government should refuse to refer the matter to the arbitration of an eminent and impartial public leader like Mr. M. M. Pakwasa who cared more for public opinion than for personal prestige. Mr. Dalvi further warned the Care-Taker Government that if they refused to listen to the public voice other classes of employees would also rise in sympathy, thus making confusion worse confounded.

In the evening there was a meeting of the city postmen at Chaupatty which was addressed by the office-bearers of the Postmen and Lower Grade Staff Union. Messrs. Dalvi, Dharia and Kavalekar exhorted the postmen not to falter in their decision, but to carry on the strike till their demands were conceded.

The strike situation, as it stands, shows neither any improvement nor any further deterioration. On the post as well as on the telegraph and telephone sides the traffic position has been greatly impaired by intense picketing.

Late in the afternoon the booking of trunk calls from all parties entitled to make immediate calls as well as all overseas calls was temporarily resumed.

IN DELHI

NEW DELHI, July 28, (A.P.I.): At a general meeting of the post and telegraph employees held this evening it was unanimously decided to form a council of action consisting of 15 members to arrange for a total strike of post, telegraph, telephone and wireless branches in Delhi. The function of the council would be mainly to draft and issue a demand notice and to fix the date for the strike.

IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, July 28, (A.P.I.): The postal strike situation in the Bengal Circle shows neither improvement nor any further deterioration, in spite of the difficulties of working with a greatly deleted staff.

Deliveries of inward air mails and the clearance of outward foreign mail show marked improvement. All outward unregistered foreign mail has now been cleared and overseas letters dispatched from Calcutta.

IN MADRAS

MADRAS, July 28, (A.P.I.): The position in Madras City and the other centres of the Circle continues to be quite satisfactory, says a Press Note issued by the Post-Master General, Madras, on the postal strike situation today.

SURPRISE FOR R.M.S CLERKS

CUTTACK, July 27. (A.P.I.): The R. M. S. Van in the Howrah-Puri Down passenger ran empty of all R. M. S. staff for over six hours before it reached Cuttack this morning. The van was found empty by the R. M. S. clerks who went to collect Cuttack's mail.

It is stated that at Zero hour this morning the R. M. S. staff travelling by the van vacated it and purchasing tickets for themselves, travelled by separate passenger coaches.

The R. M. S. workers strike has partially affected Cuttack. The R. M. S. staff on the Calcutta-Madras van are reported to have handed over the mail intended for Cuttack but would not "touch" mail bags intended for the south.

Armed Police are guarding the local R. M. S. office.

INDIANS DO NOT WANT TO RETURN TO BURMA

RANGOON, July 28, (A.P.A.): An official announcement has disclosed that 31,872 Indians have returned to India from Burma between January 1, 1946 and July 19, 1946. Of these only 8,320 took out certificates of residence in Burma, suggesting that most of them did not plan to return.

AHMEDABAD July 27. (API): About 1,500 persons have been arrested since the commencement of rioting for breaches of curfew and the ban on the carrying of weapons. They have been let off after being fined.

Our 'Readers' Views

Engineering Course

Sir,—I was very much amused to read the letters of the retired Principal Gokhale and the ex-Prof. Gupehup dated the 6th and 7th instant regarding the revised syllabuses of the Engineering Colleges in one of the local English dailies. I know and everybody who has got the good of the engineering faculty at heart will feel and endeavour and bring it to that of the west which has good many precious things to impart to the east. I have cursorily gone through the syllabuses and have found it to be almost the same as in the west. The authors, however little they might be directly connected with the academical training in practice, have had the western and the American methods before them, although they might be averse to following them whole hog for obvious reasons. I have got one grouse at the Principal and the Professor and the authors of the courses, whether they have sufficiently thought of the stuff of the teaching staff is made up of. Would the authority in power see that with the introduction of the new courses the element of highly qualified and trained staff is also introduced lest the quality of the material that is manufactured by such institutions fall below the mark?

I think the low percentage of passes in examinations is due to the lower quality of teachers and the methods by which instructions are imparted.

Syllabuses long or short are no criteria for the failures or successes. But surely the latter depends upon the efficiency of the teaching staff and the degrees and knowledge they hold. It is no use drawing staff with the minimum requirements of qualifications adumbrated by any commission or borrowed from an institution which is public or otherwise.

My experience of the east and the west has been that the east in quality is quit poor in comparison with the West inspite of the fact that we have a Raman a solitary here and there. The latter know and feel their subjects very well while everybody here knows that the teaching staff is not of the right order. We might in season and out of it condemn the west on many more things but not on academical matters, wherein the failures are very few indeed. Because their method of teaching is quite thorough and the teacher and the taught know and feel one another and their subjects and the teaching staff is of he best kind, which

June. 18.

A. A. K. SHAIKH.

Drug Control

Sir,—It is rather strange that one does not know for whose benefit these controls have been enacted. Is it for the consumer or the dealer? The 'Drug Control' seems to have drugged the Controllers so much that they don't seem to realize in whose interests, it is being worked. At present, some of the chemists and druggists are honest enough to sell the medicines, under the control rate and still they make profit. Have the Controllers found this out at any time? This is going on for the last four months! Haven't they got market-inspectors or some other supervisors to go round the market and find out how their control orders are working?

The case in point is of such medicines bought by me at these prices. For instance, cibazal (20 tab) control price is Rs. 3/5 and is being sold for Rs. 2/6; M and B. 693 control Rs. 4 and is sold for Rs. 2/6, Enterovio form control Rs. 3/5 sold for Rs. 2/14. So also foreign perfumes are being sold by petty Boris to such chemists and they in turn sell these for controlled rates. Naturally, the Boris must be giving them under the controlled rates to leave room for some profit for the chemists. It is a pity that the importers don't sell such perfumes direct to the chemists who actually deal in such goods, which would lessen the price.

I hope these instances would suffice to bring home to the authorities concerned, that it is time that the entire question of these controls is revised and the motive for which they were enacted, is preserved.

"SEJ".

Disposal Of Medical Goods

Sir,—The disposal branch of the Government of India in the course of the last month disposed off stocks worth lacs of rupees at Bombay and New Delhi. The writer is connected with three Associations whose members are interested in medical goods. The general complaint is that, traders, though on Government list as suppliers, never received any intimation whatsoever. Besides, they never came across any advertisements in any important Bombay papers, though they find such advertisements on behalf of Government for all sorts of goods offered for disposal from time to time.

Secondly, from the national point of view the Government should have offered these goods to several hospitals and institutions which have been starved of these badly required materials since the beginning of the war. It is sheer waste of public money to dispose off goods at very low prices when Government and semi-Government institutions have to buy the same at the market prices which are bound to be high. There is something fundamentally wrong with the ways of the department concerned. Will they explain and mend the matter?

N. C. DALAL.

G.I.P. Ry. Suburban Service

Sir,—Anyone obliged to travel by the G. I. P. Rly. suburban trains will have some woeful experience to tell. Nothing said against this service could be termed as an exaggeration as no words could aptly express the state of affairs that has become a regular feature of this suburban service.

The Railway authorities have, at frequent intervals, something novel to introduce for the so called benefit and convenience of its patrons, the latest being the intention to speed up and increase the number of trains.

Smartly printed time-tables promising an additional train here and there (which are of course, scrapped off the scheduled shortly afterwards) offer poor solace to the public who are greatly inconvenienced by trains being invariably late, particularly the up-ones during office rush hours. The running schedules are sometimes being arbitrarily changed as regards stoppages, e.c.

For instance, not an exceptional one, on the 2nd instant, between 8.55 and 9.45 a. m., out of nearly half-a-dozen trains that rattled past Mulund, not one train did stop at that station. The Station Staff, just as elsewhere, could not give any helpful information for the hundreds of passengers who had assembled on the platform.

Almost every day trains scheduled to arrive at Victoria during the rush hours invariably arrive late.

It would be a more practical and helpful step if the authorities would exert to rectify the irregularities of the Traffic Staff, whether Drivers, Guards, Station Staff or Cabinmen. It is the "irregularity" of the service rather than its inadequacy that is responsible for all that the public are obliged to suffer.

C. R. KRISHNAN.

Gun Bow Street And Benam Hall Lane

Sir,—Certain place-names in Bombay sound strange and difficult to trace back to their origin. For example, Gunbow Street opposite Lawrence and Mayo in the Fort. What is this combination of 'Gun' and 'bow'—does it perhaps commemorate the 'bows' and arrows of the original Koli masters of Bombay laid low before the 'guns' of the new Western masters?

Another example is Benam Hall Lane, in Girgaum. The name may imply that either the Lane contained a Hall belonging to some Englishman named Benam, or that there lived in the lane some Englishman named Hall with Benam as his Christian name.

Now see what Mr. Samuel T. Sheppard's book "Bombay Place-names and Street-names" (Bombay: The Times Press 1917) has to say on these points:

(pp. 70-71) "The curious name Gunbow is probably a corruption of Ganba, the name of an ancestor of Mr. Jagannath Shankarset. Old records show that Ganbasett or Genba Set settled in Bombay during the first quarter of the eighteenth century and founded a mercantile business within the Fort walls." (Bombay City Gazetteer, Vo. I, p. 33.)

Another explanation is that the street is called after a certain Gunbava's well to which, though partly filled in, offerings of flowers and cocoanuts are still made. According to common belief, Gunbava was an ascetic who had his seat near the well. Bava (father), or Baba among Mahomedans, seems to be an honorific word.

Another greatly venerated well is a little to the south of Gunbava's and is known as Murgabava's well. It is in a house in Ghoga Street and hence the eastern part of that street is known as Murga seri, or lane.

(pp. 25-26) There was originally in this part, which consisted of cocoanut and plantain trees, a single garden-house named Wan or Ban Mahal meaning "the house in the wood"—ban or wan (wood) and mahal (house). Hence the lane came to be called Ban Mahal Lane. Mr. Acworth, Municipal Commissioner, 1890-95, receiving letters addressed from this lane, while on leave at home where he resided in a house called Benham". at Malvern suggested its change of name from 'Ban Mahal,' house to Benham Hall Lane from this Malvern residence and this was adopted. (Facts supplied by Rao Bahadur P. B. Joshi who lives in this lane,)

There may be several such corruption all over Bombay. Will the Municipality, in the name of historical truth, look into this matter, and after ascertaining the facts, get the sign-boards corrected?

R. V. MATKARI.

Post War Education

Sir,—The Reforms of 1919 brought about the transfer of control of Education to popular ministers. In some Provinces as in Bombay the change of education was, in the beginning, entrusted either to eminent educationists or to their communal rivals both working on principles not conducive to proper development of education. In the result education has not advanced as it should have been, and every school boy feels little regard for his teachers; in fact he looks at him as an object of sympathy; as one who is there because he cannot afford to be in better place.

Now that popular Governments are in the saddle in the provinces, and may have in their keeping the future of the country, it would be natural to expect that this state of things would change.

The profession of teaching should command the respect and the reverence that it did in old days, and should be the basis of the cultural glory of the country secured by due eminence in all branches of learning. This can be achieved by a proper development of a national system of education. The private preparatory schools, the public schools, if any and the schools financed wholly or in part from the public purse should all be merged into one system of education and provide for all children according to their capacity and promise. There must be one coherent system which will provide, in successive stages, equality of educational opportunity for every child or adult within his reach.

Last one or two years there were cases of disclosures of improper preferences secured by those in position of authority at the matriculation and other examinations. In spite of all efforts made last year there are cases where such preferences are still being secured by persons in some degree of economic or other authority or by other methods. Such methods need to be sought out and discontinued in order to avoid a harvest of frustration in the vital interests of our educational system.

The entire system should be developed in a proper missionary spirit and should provide for an organisation where there will be a parity of conditions distributed into broad divisions as follows:—

(i) the nursery and the primary education from about 3 to 11 years.

(ii) Elementary, secondary or some stages of higher education up to 16 to 18 years or so.

(iii) Higher, technical, professional or scientific education to build-up the general talents, and also to provide for a proper encouragement to deserving candidates of high calibre.

This means that education at all compulsory or nationally developed stages should be either free, or statutorily so provided as to be within full reach of every one; and that muskroom institutions and mercenery practices will disappear.

Further, the shift systems will provide both the necessary relief and the economic benefit in securing the best developed system for catering for the education of the largest numbers, where possible.

Lastly there will be an extensive development of higher education with access to the universities at a rapid pace for all who are worthy of it, with the necessary ample opportunities.

This means a great demand for teachers of the necessary calibre, and the problem of their employment and training on a large scale on proper lines, so that the educational system will be developed as a pre-eminently spiritual process, worthy of the respect it should deserve.

J. M. R.

Bombay June 25.

Kanara And Post-War Reconstruction

Sir,—It is a mystery as to why Kanara is not included in the Post-War Reconstruction plans. The object of such reconstruction is apparently to remove poverty and backwardness of the specific areas.

The fact that Kanara is the poorest and most backward district in the Bombay Province cannot be denied. It has also to be admitted that there are vast possibilities for industrial development and reconstruction in Kanara. Mineral wealth of Kanara has yet to be exploited. Research for using the Forest wealth of the district more profitably than it is now being used has to be undertaken. The forest produce can be utilised for paper and pulp manufacture. Introduction of electricity is necessary for developing industry. More than six rivers are wanting in bridges. These ferries are put to auction every year and several thousands of rupees are being collected from the public as ferry-charges but no attempt has yet been made to construct bridges. During the rainy season the public has to suffer great hardships at such ferry-crossings. Vast areas are lying fallow which can be brought under cultivation by introducing co-operative farming. The water of some of these rivers can be utilised for irrigation purposes. Irrigation schemes are therefore urgently needed for growing more food as also to relieve unemployment. Several thousands of people have to live mainly on Tali chakka powder due to their inability to purchase cereals on account of their poverty. The fishing industry attracted some attention of the Central Government but the steps taken upto now by the Department of Industries are too inadequate.

When the Governor visited Kanara last year this grievance had been placed before him. The Industrial Co-operative Conference held at Honavar last year also demanded a place for Kanara in the Post-War Reconstruction Scheme. Omission of Kanara in such reconstruction scheme has been its misfortune. Now that a popular Ministry is in power, will it grant justice to Kanara by including it in the concentrated areas of post-war reconstruction plans?

B. S. MAVINKURVE
President Karwar Municipality.

Drama & Censorship

Sir,—Kindly allow me the opportunity to express my views on the present condition of the censorship of Dramas and songs before the national government of our province and also before all the artists.

Anyone connected with the work of drama and stage knows full well that he or she has to get through a very tiresome process of censorship of the material to be produced on the stage. The script has to be sent to the Arms and Ammunition department of the Government, which sends the material to the Special Branch of Political Department of the C.I.D. When this Department passes the script it is fit for a license. Then one has to wander around the license Department for a number of days, and generally one gets the license only on the day of the show or a day or two before the date of the show.

And the people who censor the play are such as have no connection with literature or culture. The license is also issued by men connected with the revolvers and guns and bullets.

Will the national Government of the Province do something in this matter to get the License Department separated from the hands of these gentlemen and put it in the hands of people connected with cultural work?

If the Government wishes to know frankly, we condemn the existence of this system of censorship, a very crude and primitive technique, and every one demands that radical changes should be made in this department. We do not offer active or passive resistance because the problem of bread of several hundred artists is connected with this.

Several efforts have been made to change this course of treatment given to cultural organisations by prominent people like C. C. Mehta, Prithviraj Kapoor, Mama Warerkar, Altekar but in the past the bureaucratic Government turned a deaf ear to them and even insulted them.

Second important thing is the Entertainment Tax on dramas and songs. In Bengal till last year, there was no tax on the art of drama and dancing. There was the tax on the films, but these two arts were supported and helped by the Government. This year things have changed there, one knows very well-why and how. Also the tremendous influence of Dr. Tagore influencing the Government of the Province is no more. I suggest that a delegation of the artists and producers unitedly should approach our worthy Premier Kher to urge on him to look into these two problems carefully and encourage these two arts both for the professionals and the amateurs. I know that no amateur group makes money out of these two arts except at very high rates of tickets which is becoming the fashion of the day and certainly Premier Kher can bring down these problems to daylight and thus encourage the revival of cultural arts in the province.

Will the artists and the producers unite to approach the National Government of the province?

JASHWANT THAKER.
Ahmedabad Prarthana Samaj.

General Tax And Tenants

Sir,—The increase in the general tax per year by 1 per cent with effect from 1-4-1945 and a further increase of 2 per cent from 1-4-1946, by the Bombay Municipality, has afforded to some unscrupulous landlords a chance to grab some more money from their tenants than they are justified in charging them under the provisions of the Rent Restrictions Acts. Tenants being layfolk in the matters of Municipal assessment take for granted the extra charge of tax shown in the rent bills as correct and pay it up without doubting in the least that they are being charged more than what they actually ought to be.

Landlords have pay o the Municipal tax on the net or rateable values of properties calculated and fixed on the basis of rents collected from the tenants. The net of R. V. works out equal to ten months' rent plus a trifle more. Landlords, therefore, are justified in charging their tenants tax, only in proportion to what extra they have to pay to the Municipality as a result of the increase, whereas many landlords have charged their tenants tax calculated on full twelve months' rent, if rents are paid according to the English Calendar, and on full 12 and 1/3 months' rent if according to Indian Calendar, instead of on propotionate net of R.V. of each tenement.

The annual extra charge of 1 per cent or 3 per cent is to be calculated, therefore, on the annual net or R.V. of each tenement. Rateable values worked out on varying rents i.e. from Re. 1 to Rs. 10,000 are given in the Assessment Table, printed copies of which can be had from the office of the Assessor and Collector, Bombay Municipality, on payment of a few annas. If they cannot be had for some reason or other as is the case at present they being out of stock, the following method used by the Municipality, may be employed to arrive at the annual net or R.V. of each tenement.

Multiply any monthly rent by 1,020 and divide by 120 if English calendar is followed, and multiply by 1,045 and divide by 100 if English calendar is followed; then calculate on it 1 per cent or 3 per cent as the case may be.

J. S. D'SOUZA.

Injustice To Medical Licentiates

Sir,—I approach you regarding the position of medical Licentiates who are the 'Harijans' of the Indian medical profession.

In all the other Departments of Government Central and Provincial persons in the subordinate cadres rise to the higher cadres on merits and seniority but for the medical licentiates in service there is a complete bar. Even the seniormost licentiate is always subordinate and inferior to the juniormost of the graduate officer.

The Police Department for example a constable with a very ordinary education has got the prospect of rising to be a Deputy Supdt of Police and this is the position in all other departments of Government but for the medical Licentiate he is barred absolutely. This is gross injustice. Also there are bars to their further study.

I hope the Congress Ministry will look sympathetically and remove the injustice.

R. D. PANDYA

Ahmedabad.

Sanskrit As Compulsory Subject

Sir,—It is regretted that the Bombay University has recently decided to put the Sanskrit language under optional subjects as a prelude to its utter abolition, although it is the language from which all Hindu religious literature has emanated.

The University is the most responsible body for the education of the Province and it should know better and should not sacrifice permanent benefits for the fleeting interests of the hour.

All lovers of Sanskrit studies should urge upon the University to restore the compulsory status the Sanskrit hitherto enjoyed. From time immemorial Sanskrit was the national language of India.

All the poems of the Aryans are in the Sanskrit language. Even the religious literature in Prakrit, Pali and other Asiatic languages have great affinity with Sanskrit and they cannot be properly understood without sufficient knowledge of Sanskrit. All the poetry found in vernaculars to-day has borrowed ideas from the rich Sanskrit lore and it is embellished day to day from this inexhaustible source

Great philosophical works such as Bhagwad Gita and the Upanishads, are all in Sanskrit.

It is therefore a pity that such an ancient and noble language should not be made compulsory for Hindus even in Matriculation examination where a student can have at least a glimpse of knowledge and acquire a taste for further studies of this language. I appeal to the University to take a higher view of the matter.

PANDIT MADHAVACHARI.
President of South India Sanskrit Sahitya Conference.

Overcrowding In Buses & Trams

Sir,—In the Greater Bombay, a sinister habit has been introduced in recent years. Passengers in tram cars are getting so densely thronged that they occupy not only the inner gangways, the front and rear platforms but even the footboards. In this connection, one finds it a herculean task to enter into the car as well as to form an easy exit. This is not at all the decent style of travelling! Nor the society rule! The authorities can indeed impose a rule which would benefit the whole public and abandon instantly the most indecent style of travelling in trams and buses.

JOS.

Jagirdars And States

Sir,—Apropos the news that have appeared in the newspapers that representatives of small constituent States are trying to have safeguards it is gratifying to note that the rulers are prepared to move with the times and introduce democratic reforms.

It may be stated, however that some of the bigger States are infringing the rights of the jagirdars, whose only fault is their broadminded outlook towards their people. To cite an instance the powers of the Chief of Roha in Cutch State have been taken away without affording an opportunity to him to represent his own case and it is more surprising that the aggrieved party has not been told the reason for such an action. The present jagirdar has always expressed a desire to democratise the administration and consult popular opinion. It is also learnt that some subjects of this Jagir are going to represent matters to the political department.

This instance is cited here so that jagirdars and rulers of smaller States who desire to associate their people in the day to day administration should not be penalised otherwise, but should be given all encouragement. It is also necessary for the people of British India to help such people who are anxious to ese that the country enjoys independence and are prepared to play their part in their own way.

"Subject of British India".

Delhi

"Oriental Translator's Office"

I am glad that "One in the Know" has at long last replied to my letter on the above subject. I admit that the translators are paid "at a scale much lower than that given in the upper grade of the Secretariat." In this connection I may mention that their case was very courageously and ably placed before the Hon. Mr. Munshi by Mr. J. E. Sanjana on the eve of his retirement as O. T., in 1938. But nothing was done at that time. Now that the Congress is happily again in power, I hope that it will go minutely into the whole question and do something for the poor translators.

Government can do a good turn to them by abolishing, for example, the posts of the two Assistants to the O.T. and by utilising part of their salaries towards improving the lot of the translators. These two Assistants are no more than "glorified Senior Translators," getting higher salary without carrying any proportionate responsibility. These two posts were created long long ago when the O.T. used to accompanying Government to the camp for a greater part of the year and when he used to attend to the multifarious political duties connected with the Government House functions and there was none to look after the affairs of the various branches of his office. Now the O.T. has his permanent headquarters in Bombay. Besides, he has been shorn of all the extra plumage ever since the introduction of provincial autonomy in 1937, and as such these two posts are a mere anachronism. As a matter of fact, they ought to have been abolished several years ago. They have outlined their usefulness.

The statement of your correspondent that "the Marathi and Gujarati translators have for a number of years been without any promotion" is not only incorrect but misleading.

During the last 9 years the Senior Translators of these Branches alone have exclusively held the posts of the Assistants. Senior Translators should possess some extra literary attainments, something more than those possessed by an ordinary translator. That is the reason why I had suggested in my letter that outsiders of requisite qualifications should be imported when suitable local talents from the office are not available. I still stick to the same opinion, for thereby the O.T.'s office can be raised in the estimation of Government and the public at large.

It is correct that "the O.T., though a Gazetted Officer, has been practically deprived of all his powers." But the O.T. is an ordinary Gazetted Officer, carrying a salary of Rs. 400 only per month. He is just like a post-office. He receives translation work from the different departments of Government and gets the same done by his subordinates. He knows only one language. Former Oriental Translators were great linguists as well as great administrators and their salary was Rs. 800-1200 per mensem. They were recruited from the cadre of Deputy-Collectors. They were also the appointing authorities, but since 1937 appointments are made by the Public Service Commission.

In conclusion, I once again plead for the reputation of the O.T.'s office that it is necessary that Senior Translators should be appointed only after a thorough test both oral and written. They should not be appointed because they happen to be senior in service. In their case the only criterion should be literary attainments of a very high order.

"ANOTHER IN THE KNOW."

MADRAS LEGISLATURES NEW LOCATION

MADRAS, July 27 (API): Both the Houses of the Madras Legislature will shortly be located in the Government House on Mount Road which His Excellency the Governor Sir Archibald Nye has placed at the disposal of the Prime Minister for the purpose.

The Madras Assembly will probably be housed in the banqueting hall of the Government House after effecting the necessary structural alterations, while the Legislative Council, the Upper House, will be located in the "dining hall" in the interior of the Government House.

The Legislature is expected to move on to the new premises in six months.

Case Against Doshi Adjourned To August 9

RANGOON, July 27. (A.P.I.): The case against Mr. Doshi has been adjourned upto August 9 at the Suggestion of the defence counsel.

Mr. M. M. Rafi and Mr. R. G. Iyengar, who were practising law in Burma before the war are being requested to appear for Mr. Doshi, it is understood.

MADRAS, July 27. (A.P.I.): The Telephone and Telegraph services in Madras City and the province are unaffected by the postal strike. While Trunk calls within the Presidency are put through as usual, private calls to Bombay and other places in upper India are not booked.

The situation in the city as well as in the mofussil in regard India to the postal strike is unchanged.

Atomic Scientist For Spiritual Awakening'

CHICAGO, July 27. (U.P.A.): D. Austin M. Bruce, one of the Atomic scientists in Chicago, believes that a "spiritual awakening" of the people is the only solution to the crisis into which the development of science has plunged the world.

In an article in the current issue of Gospel Messenger, a publication of the Church of Brethren, Dr. Bruce said that science has reached a point where no one could feel secure in the event of war.

Warrant For Arrest Of Rumanian Ex-Premier

LONDON, July 27. (Reuter): Moscow radio reports that warrants for the arrest of General Nicolas Radescu, the Rumanian ex-Premier, and 72 other Rumanian officials have been issued by the Rumanian Government.

They are accused of forming late in 1944 a secret society "to restore fascism" and to collect military information" about Rumania's army and defence to pass on to a great Power or Powers".

'SAD START" FOR NEW PHILIPPINES REPUBLIC

LONDON, July 27. (Reuter): Action by American forces on a large scale against guerillas of Pampagna, the Central Province of Luzon, the Northern Island of the Philippines, is decribed by its Far Eastern correspondent as a "sad start" to the new Philippines Republic within a fortnight of its being proclaimed a sovereign state", in yesterdays Sunday Observer.

"The Pampangans are well armed with weapons supplied by Americans during the war—when they harried the Japanese vigorously—and are estimated to have 10,000 men in the field", says the correspondent, "the trouble goes back a long way. More than 20 years ago the police were continually having to supress small risings which they could do easily enough when Pampagnans had no arms.

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES (INDIA) LIMITED

CRESCENT I.C.I. BRAND

The following are today's wholesale Bombay prices in the cheapest packings nett f.o.r. Bombay:—

1.	Soda Ash "Crescent" Brand	Rs.	10 4 0	per cwt.
2.	Magadi Soda Ash	Rs.	8 10 0	" "
3.	Refined Bicarbonate of Soda	Rs.	13 14 0	" "
4.	Caustic Soda Solid (C)	Rs.	18 8 0	" "
5.	Caustic Soda Flake (C)	Rs.	20 8 0	" "
6.	Muriate of Ammonia No. 1 F.W	Rs.	24 8 0	" "
7.	Salamac	Rs.	43 12 0	" "
8.	Voltolds	Rs.	45 12 0	" "
9.	Bleaching Powder (C)	Rs.	14 7 0	" "
10.	Carbonate of Ammonia	Rs.	43 12 0	" "
11.	Bicarbonate of Ammonia	Rs.	38 6 0	" "
12.	Sodium Nitrite (C)	Rs.	28 0 0	" "
13	Sodium Sulphide	Rs.	19 8 0	" "
14.	Anhydrous Ammonia	Rs.	1 8 3	lb
15.	Liquid Chlorine (C)	Rs.	0 9 6	"
16.	Hydrosulphite of Soda (C.	Rs.	84 0 0	cwt.
17.	Borax	Rs.	29 6 0	" "
18.	Boric Acid	Rs.	53 6 0	" "

(C) Controlled by Government

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES (INDIA) LTD. are Sole Selling Agents in India for Messrs. Brotherton's Hydrosulphite of Soda and Formosul.

Prices published for information only; no guarantee that supplies are available. These notices will be repeated from time to time.

Delicately scented 'Vaseline' Blue Seal Pomade preserves the hair, and keeps it healthy & gleaming. Use a little every day.

Remember the name is

Carlton's

JAMES CARLTON LIMITED. LONDON

A01.CS.2

Blueprint For Harijans Not Necessary When Work Speaks

Gandhiji Answers Scheduled Castes' Questions To Members Of A.I.C.C.

AHMEDABAD, July 28. (A.P.I.): Under the caption "Scheduled Castes" Mahatma Gandhi writes in today's Harijan:—

A copy of a printed leaflet was thrown into my car on July 6 as I was driving to the A. I. C. C. meeting in Bombay. It was again handed to me by Sri Rajbhoj on the 12th instant. It is addressed to the members of the A. I. C. C. I promised to deal with the questions in these pages. I do so now.

The questions are such as not to need an answer from the members. I should not wonder if no member had answered them. They be ray gross ignorance of Congress History. It is hardly the province of men gathered together for a particular purpose to deal with extraneous matters. But it is the province of newspapers to dispel ignorance. It is doubly mine, being conductor of a Weekly and a Harijan by choice.

Question:— What is going to be the place of the untouchables in your Swaraj? The Congress has talked a lot about protecting the minorities. Why has the Congress failed to produce its blueprint of the plan for protecting the minorities? Is this silence not calculated to create want of confidence in the Bona Fides of the Congress?

WHEN WORK SPEAKS

Answer:— The place of 'untouchables' in the Swaraj of my conception will be the same in every respect as that of the so-called caste Hindus. Such is also the position of the Congress. It has talked less and done more for minorities than any other cosmopolitan body known to me. There is no blue print necessary when work speaks.

Question:— Does the Congress regard the 'untouchables' as minority? Mr. Gandhi in an article in the "Harijan" in 1939 admitted that the only real minority in India were the 'untouchables'. Why did Maulana Azad in his last letter to the Viceroy say that the Congress was not prepared to recognize the 'untouchables' as a minority?

FREEDOM OF SAVAGES

Answer:— The Congress should not regard the 'untouchables' as a minority for the simple reason that they are not a minority in the sense in which Parsis, Jews, Christians and others can call themselves minorities. Harijans are a minority. If Brahmins, Kshatriyas and Vaishyas are minorities and Shudras are a majority. These are not minorities in the sense we are used to. We have fortunately not come to that pass. When we do, it will be good-bye to any kind of Swaraj. The English may go today, they will some day, but if we become savages cutting one another's throats we will have the freedom that savages have.

The President of the Bombay Provincial Scheduled Castes Federation should have given the quotation referred to by him from the article in the "Harijan" of 1939. He has not taken the trouble of giving even the number and page of the "Harijan" in question. I have no recollection of ever having made the statement attributed to me. What the Maulana Saheb is reported to have said was undoubtedly right, irrespective of what I wrote in 1939, or did not write.

Question:— What is the significance of the statement that the Congress does not regard the 'untouchables' as a Minority? Does it mean that the Congress will take away even those political safeguards which have been secured by the 'untouchables' under the present Government of India Act?

Answer:— The significance is that the 'untouchables' are an integral part of Hindus. They are, therefore, be and become a distinct community. A few educated 'untouchables may keep themselves as a class apart, but the mass of them must sink or swim with the Hindus who, if they continue their misbehaviour towards Harijans—the so-called 'untouchables' must become extinct as a separate branch of the human family.

SATAN'S DEVICE

What political safeguards the questioner has in view I do not know. If he refers to" separate electorates' they must go even to the extent they exist to today. They are a device of Satan named Imperialism. It was never meant for the protection of the 'untouchables" it was a prop of Imperialism. Every statutory separation has been in furtherance of the policy of "Divide and Rule". It is inherent in the life of Imperialism if it were to be called by a sweeter name.

"POONA PACT" ECHO

Q: At the time of the Poona Pact, Mr. Gandhi gave a pledge that the Hindus will not interfere in the selection of the Scheduled Castes to the seats reserved for them. Why did the Congress violate the pledge and commit breach of faith?

A. I gave no such pledge as is imputed to me. The joint vote for the sake of which I fasted was in reference, if it can be so called. If any other interference is meant, the questioner must explain and quote my writing in support of the contention.

Q. It has been admitted by the workers of the Harijan Sevak Sangh and also by Mr. Gandhi that the removal of untouchability has made no headway at all. On the contrary, the tyranny and oppression of the untouchables by the caste Hindus which has been going on for ages, has increased in its rigour and has taken manifold forms. It is necessary to ventilate these grievances on the floor of the Legislatures if any redress is to be obtained. No sensible man will deny that this work of ventilating the grievances cannot be done except by representatives of the Scheduled Castes who are returned through seperate electorates. Why does the Congress alone oppose the demand of the Scheduled Castes for separate electorates?

A. I have made no statement, and I do not know that the Harijan Sevak Sangh has, to the effect that the removal of untouchability has made "no headway at all". What all of us have admitted is that removal, so far as the Caste Hindus are concerned, has made no satisfactory headway.

The charge that the tyranny and oppression by Caste Hindus have "increased and have become intensified in rigour" is wholly wrong and cannot be sustained. What is true, and it is a healthy sign, is that there is a growing consciousness of the wrong among the Harijans, thanks largely to the efforts and the increase in the number of reforms and their impatience of the wrong.

GANDHIJI'S FAREWELL TO PANCHGANI

PANCHGANI, July 28 (UPI).—In his farewell message at the prayer meeting yesterday Mahatma Gandhi told the people that God willing he would again visit Panchgani next year. But the uncleanliness of Panchgani had hurt him. The people should not sit tight on the plea that there was dearth of sweepers in Panchgani, added Gandhiji.

The paucity of water here was another factor which Gandhiji brought to their notice. He hoped to see proper arrangements were made about water when he came next year.

Gandhiji continuing said that he was pained to see a wide gap that prevailed in Panchgani between the rich and the poor. The poor could not afford expensive stay in the sanatorium and, therefore, he had opened one free sanatorium for the poor people and poor patients. He wanted the public to co-operate and make his scheme of serving the poor a success.

Mr. A. K. Gandhi, Director of Public Health, Bombay Province, paid a visit to Panchgani yesterday and discussed the question of sanitation in Panchgani with Gandhiji. He went round the whole town and was shown the problems of cleanliness here by Dr. B D. Savant, Chairman of the Panchgani Municipality.

Gandhiji Back In Poona

POONA, July 28 (A.P.I.): Mahatma Gandhi and his Party returned to Poona today from Panchgani after a fortnight's stay at the Hill Station. He is staying at the Nature Cure Clinic.

On his way to Poona, Gandhiji was given a reception at Wai by the residents of the place.

POLISH DISCIPLE'S GIFT TO GANDHIJI

PANCHGANI, July 27. (A.P.I.): Mahatma Gandhi was presented last night a book entitled "All For Freedom" containing articles of prominent freedom loving writers in the world compiled by Shrimati Umadevi, a Polish disciple of Gandhiji, now living in the Polish Refugees camp at Valivade near Kolhapur. Shrimati Umadevi recently lived in Gandhiji's Ashram at Sevagram and has adopted an Indian name and dress. The book was sent through a special messenger.

HARIJANS' SULLEN MOOD WILL PASS

Santhanam's Reply To Ambedkar's Attack

NEW DELHI, July 28 (A.P.I.): "The future historian is bound to record that even Dr. Ambedkar's attack was one of the consequences of Gandhiji's fight against untouchability', writes Mr. K. Santhanam, Joint Editor of "Hindustan Times", Delhi, in a book just published critically examining Dr. Ambedkar's book "What Congress and Gandhi Have Done to the Untouchables."

"The Puranic story that the first fruit of churning the ocean for nectar was poison is true of all human awakening", Mr. Santhanam proceeds. "Past injustice becomes particularly galling when it is in the process of being rectified. It is not, therefore, surprising that the ables, intellectual of the Scheduled Castes should have yielded to passionate hatred of those very agencies which hold out the promise of emancipation to the suppressed sixth of Indian humanity..... It is a mood which will pass. In fact, it is already passing among the majority of the Scheduled Castes The strength and quality of Indian nationalism will depend upon whether this equality is established not as a mere formality in public and private ple of action in public and private life."

Mr. Santhanam's book is entitled "Ambedkar's Attack" and is published by the Publication Department of the "Hindustan Times." It has an appendix giving an account of the work of the Harijan Sevak Sangh by Mr. A. V. Thakkar.

112 ARRESTS IN SRINAGAR

Sequel To Stone-throwing And "Quit Kashmir" Agitation

SRINAGAR, July 27. (A.P.I.): Police and military forces of Kashmir States that carried out the arrest of two underground workers of the "Quit Kashmir Movement" on Friday were subjected to a terrific barrage of stone-throwing resulting in some high officers including Magistrates and about 60 Police Constables and soldiers being injured.

Onehundred and twelve persons were arrested by the Police and military on the spot.

The incident took place at Hazrat Bal shrine in Srinagar where underground workers of "Quit Kashmir" agitation made a sudden appearance after Friday prayers.

Several of the Policemen and soldiers injured by stone-throwing were removed to hospital.

JAWAHAR VISITS NATIONAL CONFERENCE HQS.

SRINAGAR, July 27. (A.P.I.): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru visited Khankah Mahalla, the storm centre of the recent disturbances, this morning where a small crowd gathered to welcome him.

From here he proceeded to Mujahra Manzil, the Headquarters of the National Conference. He called at the National hospital where there are still two patients undergoing treatment who were injured during the recent disturbances.

He enquired from the doctor the details of casualties attended to in the National Hospital.

DEFENCE OBJECTION UPHELD

Plea For Framing Charge-Sheet Turned Down

SRINGAR, July 27, (A.P.I.): At the resumed hearing of the case against Shaikh Abdullah, three prosecution witneses, Dr. Onkar Nath, Pathologist in the State Hospital, Khawaja Mohd. Moqbool, First-Class Magistrate of Srinagar, and Pandit Hiranand Raina, Additional District Magistrate, deposed their evidence before the Sessions Judge.

The prosecution also filed as their exhibits, verified copies of lists of cases registered by Police officers of various stations in Srinagar.

At the conclusion of the examination of Pandit Hiranand Raina, the Prosecution Counsel, R. Jai Gopal Sethi, pleaded for framing of the charge sheet against the accused under section 254 of the Cr. P. C.

Mr. Asaf Ali objected to such a course arguing that as the defence had so far desisted from cross-examining the witness the defence were entitled to hear all the prosecution witnesses before a charge sheet was framed.

The court upheld the defence contention Further hearing was fixed for July 29.

JAWAHAR INTERVIEWS ABDULLAH AGAIN

Leaving For Delhi To-day

SRINAGAR, July 28. (A.P.I.): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had another long interview with Shaikh Abdullah this evening at the Badami Bagh cantonment It is expected Pandit Nehru will again interview Sheikh Abdullah tomorrow to bid him good bye.

Pandit Nehru is leaving for Rawalpindi early on Monday morning to catch the plane for Delhi.

Pre-Censorship Order On Sheikh Abdullah's Paper

SRINAGAR, (By Mail): A notice of pre-censorship imposed on the local Paper "Khidma." has been served upon Mr. R. C. Raina, Assistant editor of the said paper.

The Khidmat" was founded by Shaikh Mohammad Abdulla and it served as the official organ of the Jammu and Kashmir National Conference. The editor being under detention the notice was served upon the Assistant Editor. The publication of the "Khidma., however, has been suspended since the arrests of the leaders of the National Conference.

"BR. TROOPS MUST QUIT QUICKLY"

Egyptian Delegation's Plainspeaking

CAIRO, July 28 (Reuter).—There is no mistaking the fact that both the Egyptian and the British Delegations have still not reconciled their points of view on the revised treaty.

Two questions upon which agreement is still to be reached are: The time limit for evacuation of British troops which Egyptian experts contend should be carried out more quickly than indicated by British experts and the Constitution and functioning of the proposed joint defence council.

Britain's Reply "Not Satisfactory"

ALEXANDRIA, July 27 (Reuter)—Britain's reply to the most recent Egyptian proposals for a revised Anglo-Egyptian treaty was discussed for two hours by the Egyptian Delegation here tonight.

Afterwards Makran Ebeid Pasha, head of the Kotla (Independent Wafdist) Party said "all the delegates agree that the British reply is not satisfactory."

The reply was received by Ismail Sidky Pasha, the Egyptian Prime Minister, from Lord Stansgate, the head of British Delegation, on Thursday evening.

Noted American Writer Dead

PARIS, July 28. (A.P.A.): Gertrude Stein, the noted American writer died on Saturday night in the American Hospital, Neuilly, a Paris suburb.

Miss Stein died at 17.30 G. M. T. according to Hospital officials who declined to say what was the nature of her illness or how long she had been ill. She was 72.

RAW COTTON SITUATION

The Patel Cotton Co. Ltd. have issued the following weekly report:—

The New York market has been extremely weak this week. Waves of selling and the accumulation of liquidation orders which were pressing for sales caused sharp breaks in prices. October delivery losing 3.17 cents per pound from the peak point touched on the 19th inst. The sudden decline was due to the prospects of restoration of the Compromise O.P.A. bill which President Truman has signed late yesterday. The possibility of reduction or removal of the cotton export subsidy and easiness of grains and securities contributed to the rapidity of the decline. On Wednesday, as well as Thursday, the losses extended to the daily permissible limit of 100 points. Yesterday's sales were estimated at 100,000 bales.

Now that the O.P.A. bill has become law it is understood that O.P.A. will be issuing 142 regulations, most of them removing or restoring price controls. Some quarters express the belief that the revival of the O.P.A. means that the United States has thrown away the last chance of a boom.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

An interesting announcement regarding the future of the Alexandria Cotton Futures Exchange has been made by Egypt's Finance Minister. Before reopening can be considered, he declared there would be some modification of the regulations of the futures trading in order to bring them in line with the changed conditions resulting from the war. Arbitrage business in contracts, he stated, would bring American Futuers and Egyptian Futures into closer relationship and prevent an unduly wide spread; but owing to the presence of a large amount of money available for speculation, the reopening of the futures trading would have an unsettling effect on prices with the possibility of their soaring to higher levels. Owing to large stocks of Karnak with little demand in contrast to good demand by local mills for Ashmouni, a reduction of the area to be sown with long stpled varieties next year, he emphasised, would be in the best interests of farmers. Vanquished and victorious countries alike have emerged from the war too impoverished to afford textiles made of high quality Egyptian cotton.

Devoid of any particular feature, the Bombay Forward market, seemed to be marking time. Trading earlier in the week had been of an uninteresting nature and the serious dislocation of business caused by the strikes in the Posts and Telegraphs Departments added to stagnation Trading in the ready cotton market was also at a standstill owing to labour strike in the Sewri godowns Since yesterday, the market turned bearish on selling prompted by weakness in American market. Also, an additional factor was that the proposed revision of prices of coarse cloth in India has not been approved by the Government pending further consultations as to whether such a step cannot be avoided by adopting alternative measures.

Tenders to date against I.C.C. July are 28,000 bales.

ENQUIRY FOR HIND DESHI

The U.K. Cotton Control is inviting offers of the best available Hind Deshi as well as old crop Bengals, superfine or below, for September/October shipment provided sellers accept the responsibility of obtaining export licences. In the event of licences being unavailable by the end of November, any unshipped portion of contract should be void.

It is understood that the Board of the East India Cotton Association has represented to the Government of India that the ceilings for the next crop should be raised. This question will also be the subject of discussion at the forthcoming monsoon meeting of the Indian Central Cotton Committee which will be held between July 29 and August 3. It may be noted that the war-time restrictions imposed under D.I.R. will automatically expire at the end of September.

The Government of Bombay are introducing a Bill to facilitate the collection of statistics of stocks of Indian cotton in the Bombay Province. This move, though welcome in itself, will not be of much utility unless the problem of compilation of statistics is tackled on an all-India footing, in which Indian States also are made to participate.

After a short break, the monsoon has revived. There have been welcome rains in many cotton areas including Berars and Moglais, where they were necessary. In Broach and Surat districts sowings have been completed and successful germination is reported from Mathias and Dholleras. The crop is making good progress in these areas. Favourable weather conditions have been reported from Sind, where plants are flowering. This year, the Sind crop is expected earlier than normal. The continued drought in Westerns and Northerns is doing irreparable damage to the tender plants. A few local drizzles reported during the week fell far short of what is urgently needed.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
NEW YORK, July 26.

American Telephone and Telegraph	196
Amerex Corporation	39-1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	46
Chase National Bank	43
Sinclair Oil	18-1/4
Firestone Tyre and Rubber Co.	69-7/8
General Electric Co.	46-5/8
General Motors	65-1/4
Ingersol Rand	141
International Nickel	55-5/8
National City Bank of New York	46-5/8
New York Central Rail Road Co.	22 3/4
Socony Vacuum Corporation	17-3/8
Texas Corporation	64
Union Carbon and Carbide	109-1/4
U S Smelting Refining Mining Co	61
U. S. Steel Corporation (Common)	87
Western Union Telegraph	34.3/8

NEW YORK SILVER
NEW YORK July 26.
U S. price of foreign silver 90-1/8 cents

LONDON BULLION
LONDON, July 26.

Silver Spot and Forward	44 pence
Gold bars fine per oz.	168/12/3

LONDON WHEAT
LONDON, July 26.

Wheat Rosario Santa Fe (new)	unquoted
Australian Wheat (bulk)	71 July quoted
Australian Wheat (bags)	unquoted

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
LONDON, July 26

	£
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p c	76
Consols 2-1/2 p c	96-13, 16
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p.c. 1961	unreceived
War Loan 3-1/2 p c 1952 and after	unreceived
Funding Loan 4 p c 1960/90	unreceived
Victory Bonds 4 p c	117-3/4 ex-dividend
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	12-3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	
London Reg.	88-1/2
National Bank of India	unreceived

LONDON EXCHANGES
LONDON, July 27.

T. T. London on:—
New York sellers 4.02-1/2 buyers 4.03 1/2 Madrid official 44.00 Montreal sellers 4.02 buyers 4.04 Zurich sellers 17.34 buyers 17.36 Stockholm sellers 17.47 buyers 17.50

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton September Contract is 1457 cent points below New York October at Exchange rate 331

Further Drop Of 100 Points On N. Y. Cotton Exchange

NEW YORK, July 26.

Cotton was weak 100 points lower and remained depressed with continued heavy offerings difficult to place owing to continued reluctance of buyers to support the market despite the recent declines of nearly 400 points. This apparently reflects the belief in many quarters that the downward adjustment to accord with the new price control regulations is not yet completed. The market continued pegged at the limit decline throughout the afternoon with the tendency still weak. However, more buying orders than yesterday were noticeable around the close which was attributable to price fixing sales, though these failed to move prices and the session closed weak 100 points lower.

Imperial Bank Of India

Statement of the Affairs of the Imperial Bank of India on the 19th July:—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
CAPITAL:—	5,62,50,000
Reserve Fund	6,12,50,000
Fixed Deposit, Savings Bank, Current and other Accounts	266,10,52,000
Sundries	51,46,000
Total Rs.	278,36,98,000

ASSETS.

	Rs.
INVESTMENTS:—	
Government Securities	154,24,06,000
Other Authorised Investments	5,84,99,000
ADVANCES:—	
Loans	20,41,41,000
Cash Credits and Overdrafts	32,18,83,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	4,91,71,000
Dead Stock	1,58,96,000
Sundries	1,00,72,000
CASH:—	
In hand and with the Reserve Bank of India	55,05,84,000
Balances with other Banks	2,10,46,000
Total Rs.	278,36,96,000

Position Of Scheduled Banks

Statement of the position of scheduled banks as at the close of business on the 19th July:—

Demand Liabilities in India	722,03,29,000
Time Liabilities in India	310,63,02,000
Cash in India:	
(i) Currency Notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes	36,35,08,000
(ii) Rupee Coin	2,61,36,000
(iii) Subsidiary Coin	57,17,000
Balances with Reserve Bank	101,43,83,000
Advances in India	266,74,73,000
Bills discounted in India	18,71,87,000

DISPOSALS

AUCTION

The following stores will be auctioned by the Government Auctioneers, Messrs. Crawford & Co. at Operation Admiral Shed, Naval Landing Craft Base, Sassoon Dock at 10 A. M. on Wednesday 31st July 1946:—

MISCELLANEOUS STORES LIKE BOLTS, NUTS, EMERY CLOTH, ETC., ETC.

SHIPCHANDER STORES

TENDERS

Regional Commissioner Disposals, Southern Circle, Bombay, invites tenders for the purchase and removal of the following:—

TEXTILES

Tender No. RCS/707/X

These stores are lying at Central Provision Depot, Delhi, except item No. 1 (b) which is at Ordnance Depot, Secunderabad, and item No. 1 (c) which is at Ordnance Depot, Kirkee:—

Item No.	Description	Quantity
1 (a)	Fringes Pagri R.I.A.S.C.	2017 Nos.
(b)	—do—	248 "
(c)	—do—	759 "
2	Khaki Kullahs Short (all sizes)	3468 Nos.
3	Khaki Kullahs Long (all sizes)	239 "
4	Sikh Pags Khaki	85751 "
	I. C. F. 1237	1800 "

These stores are in serviceable condition. Due date for the tender is 10th August 1946. Offers should remain open up to 3rd September, 1946.

CANVAS

Tender No. RCS 1125 X

6578 Yds. of Canvas unproofed lying with Messrs. Bombay Garage, Ghodbunder Road, Bombay, reported to be new.

The due date for this tender is 10th August 1946. Offers should remain open up to 3rd September, 1946.

Important Note

All further particulars, including facilities for inspection, depositing of earnest money, and procedure for submission of offers, and for taking delivery may be obtained from this Office, and branch offices at Madras and Cochin.

REGIONAL COMMISSIONER DISPOSALS (SOUTHERN CIRCLE)
Mercantile Chambers, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
Tel: 30041 (5 lines)

DS/72

PLEASE CONSULT AT ONCE

B. L. THOSAR, Income Tax Consultant, at 495-97, Kalbadevi Road for Sales Tax returns to be submitted on or before 31st July, 1946. (T.N. 22997).

BOOKS

By Dr. K. V. MATHEW, Travancore.

(1) PRACTICAL REJUVENATION

1946 Edn. Rs. 3/12

"Of immense practical help and service to most men who have begun to feel afraid of the chilling hand of senility."
—"MORNING STAR"

(2) BIRTH CONTROL

1946 Edn. Rs. 2/8

"The book is intensely practical and every reader will find it a very useful manual on the subject."
—"THE HINDU"

(3) CAUSES AND CURE OF STERILITY.

1946 Edn. Rs. 3/12

"Deals with all the aspects of sterility in men and women and indicates some sure practical methods, based on his extensive medical experience and observation. It is a helpful book written in an equally helpful manner which should prove a boon to every sterile couple."
—"THE ORIENT"

HEALTH BOOK STALL

7, Krishnan Koil Street, G. T. MADRAS.

PEACE HAS CONQUERED WAR
NOW WE CAN SUPPLY YOU THE SAME PRE-WAR QUALITY OF: Leather Travelling
VISIT OUR SHOWROOM
AIR & RAILWAY SUIT CASES
PRIMIN & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF LEATHER & CANVAS GOODS
24, KHIMJI WADI (WEST) KALBADEVI, BOMBAY 2
Stockist:— MANECKJI & CO., Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Responsibility For Sabotage In Palestine

Jewish Agency Chairman Flings Back Charge At British Govt.

PARIS, July 28 (Reuter).—David Ben Gurion, Chairman of the Palestine Jewish Agency, who was named in the recent British Government White Paper on Palestine Terrorist Acts, told a Press Conference here "the ultimate responsibility for sabotage, murder and lawlessness in Palestine will rest on the British Government who, for the past seven years, have set an example of lawlessness and breach of faith in Palestine."

Ben Gurion said that the Jewish Agency "might find it necessary to publish 'a black paper' presenting their side of the question" in their dispute with the British Government over terrorism in Palestine.

Discussing the recent British White Paper Ben Gurion challenged the British Government to prove that intercepted cables quoted in the document had been composed and sent by the Jewish Agency in Jerusalem.

"I do not go so far as to say that the cables were forged," he said, "but they were certainly a misinterpretation of any cables which might have been sent."

Describing "extremely cordial" the interviews which he had with Mr. George Hall, British Colonial Secretary on June 19 and 20 Ben Gurion said that these interviews had either been "a superb bit of acting" by Mr. Hall or else he was sincere at the time.

"In that case", Ben Gurion added, "I hope he will speak his mind in the Parliament next week."

Arab Committee Rejects Partition Plan

JERUSALEM, July 27 (Reuter).—After a meeting today of the Four-Man Palestine Arab Higher Committee had discussed the proposed London Round Table talks on Palestine and Federation, Doctor Hussein Khalidi, Secretary of the Committee, said "The Arab Higher Committee emphatically rejects partition in all its aspects as a solution to the Palestine problem.

Partition is impracticable from the political, administrative, financial and social point of view.

Palestine Arabs have not yet received any official invitation to participate in the talks either from London or from the Arab League. However, the Arab Higher Committee will refuse to sit with Jews on any conference on the future of Palestine."

MADRAS PILOT-TRAINEE IN FATAL AIR CRASH

MADRAS, July 27, (A.P.I.): A pilot-trainee of the Madras Flying Club, Mr. K. Balakrishnan, aged 23 was killed in a plane crash at the Meenambakkam aerodrome today.

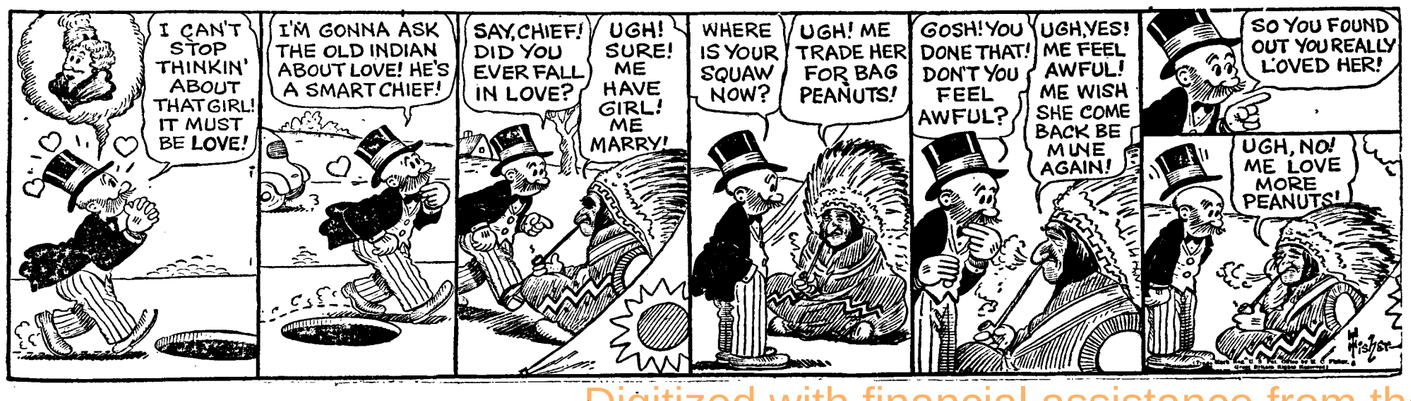
He took off at about 8-30 this morning in a Tiger Moth plane. While landing half an hour later the plane fell from a height of 100 feet opposite the club resulting in the aircraft catching fire.

Balakrishnan, who was the only occupant, was burnt to death.

MADRAS TO STOP JUVENILE SMOKING

MADRAS, July 27, (A. P.I.): The Government of Madras, it is understood, are examining the question of preventing juvenile smoking in the Presidency with a view to conserving the national health of the country.

MUTT AND JEFF—Who Started That Expression—'That Ain't Peanuts'? By BUD FISHER


I CAN'T STOP THINKIN' ABOUT THAT GIRL! IT MUST BE LOVE!
I'M GONNA ASK THE OLD INDIAN ABOUT LOVE! HE'S A SMART CHIEF!
SAY, CHIEF! DID YOU EVER FALL IN LOVE?
UGH! SURE! ME HAVE GIRL! ME MARRY!
WHERE IS YOUR SQUAW NOW?
UGH! ME TRADE HER FOR BAG PEANUTS!
GOSH! YOU DONE THAT! DON'T YOU FEEL AWFUL?
UGH, YES! ME FEEL AWFUL! ME WISH SHE COME BACK BE MINE AGAIN!
SO YOU FOUND OUT YOU REALLY LOVED HER!
UGH, NO! ME LOVE MORE PEANUTS!

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 22 December, 2016

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD.
MINIMUM Rs. 1/8/-.
To be paid in advance.

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted young energetic Office Assistant|Secretary knowing typing Shorthand, Accounts, Bookkeeping with knowledge of Import Export business preferred. Good prospects for really deserving man. Bring application in own hand-writing to Onward Trading Co., 3rd Floor, Opp. Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital. (2923)

Wanted a Stenographer for the Collector of Belgaum. Apply to the Collector. (9083)

Wanted immediately Experienced Compounder. See personally Dr. Kalyandas Desai, Kabutarkhana, Bhuleshwar. (2938)

Wanted Hardworking and Smart looking girls for Embroidery work. Apply stating experience to Box No. 2936, "Bombay Chronicle."

M.T.B. College, Surat: Applications stating age, experience and qualifications are invited for a post in Mathematics. Salary and designation according to qualifications. Scales: Professors—Rs. 200-10-350, Lecturers—Rs. 130-10-200, with D. A. Applications with testimonials to reach the Principal by 30th July. (9041)

Wanted an experienced Man for Post of Manager to run Cinemas, must have thorough knowledge of exhibition and other requirements for this position. Apply Box No. 2934, "Bombay Chronicle".

A tutor to coach First Year Science Student in Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics daily one hour. Apply stating age, nationality, qualifications and salary required to Box No. 2925, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted capable experienced Salesman to distribute popular Mysore Agarbatties, etc., on Rs. 100/- plus allowance. Only experienced who can give security need apply with full particulars. Box No. 2894, "Bombay Chronicle."

Applications are invited from Science graduates, preferably first class, for two posts of Demonstrators in Biology and Physics, and from Matriculates for three posts of Laboratory Assistants in the three Science departments. Scale of pay for Demonstrators—Rs. 75-5-175, and for Laboratory Assistants—Rs. 30-1-40-2-60, plus dearness allowance admissible under the Rules. Applicants should give full details, stating name, qualifications, caste, date of birth, native place (domicile) and previous experience, if any. Applications should reach the Principal, Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, on or before 4th August, 1946. 9063

ACCOMMODATION ADLETS

Hindu Couple desires Accommodation. Terms decent. Phone Mr. Tikare, 26587, office hours.

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Admissions—Davar's College of Commerce—Enrol immediately for Special New Session Classes for late entrants for Professional Diploma Courses. Tuition personal or postal. Call or write for Prospectus, 51, Esplanade Road. (2939)

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents, to secure Woollen and Silk Cloth orders, terms liberal and free, Western Textiles, Ludhiana. 2932

Wanted—Chief Agents and Organisers to work in the Province of Bombay on high rates of commission with the benefit of exclusive area right. Only persons of influence and experience in the line need apply to The Managing Director, Navajiban Insurance Co., Ltd., 80, Clive Street, Calcutta. (8096)

Wanted Stockist and Agents for Toilet Products. Apply to United Sales Syndicate, 80, Khand Bazar, Bombay 3. (2669)

AGENCIES WANTED

Wanted Agencies for Hyderabad (Dn.) and Dominions. For details please write to: Potan Baliah Bankers, Gold and Silver Merchant, General Bazar Secunderabad. (Dn.) (2926)

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

For Sale. In Bombay Suburb most modern Agricultural farm with pucca built houses and stable with vacant possession ample well water. Suitable for Cinema Studio or any industry area about 80,000 sqr. yards. Apply Box No. 2927, "Bombay Chronicle."

MACHINERY WANTED

Wanted to buy a grey winding machine of 120 spindles suitable for Bobbins 5". Inform R. R. Brothers, 7, Swallow Lane, Calcutta. 9062

Two Lancashire Boilers—30' x 7' x 160 Lbs. and 24' x 6' x 140 Lbs. Apply Box No. 2890, "Bombay Chronicle."

MACHINERIES FOR SALE

Gas-Plants for Sale. Second hand in good condition suitable for Trucks. Please apply to M|s. Cooper Engineering Ltd., Satara Road. (9084)

RADIO FOR SALE

New all wave radio sets have arrived. Come and select your requirements from the Chicago Telephone and Radio Co., Ltd. 127 Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Post Box 1312, Bombay 1: Calcutta, Lucknow, Lahore, New Delhi. (8153)

New Post-War Radios of Different makes and models have come. For particulars please call at or write. Tropex Radio Agency, near Charni Road Station, Bombay. (2891)

PUBLIC NOTICES

BOMBAY PORT TRUST
STORES DEPARTMENT.

APPLICATIONS for two posts of fourth grade INSPECTORS on Rs. 90-5-150 p. m. are invited and should reach the undersigned not later than 20th August, 1946 and the envelope containing the application should be marked "Application for fourth grade Inspectors."

Qualifications required are practical experience of handling engineering Stores and preferably a diploma in engineering. Full details with testimonials should accompany the application.

R. C. MASTER,
Controller of Stores.

Clarke Bunder, Mazagon,
Bombay 10. (9028)

BOMBAY PORT TRUST
ENGINEER, 2ND GRADE,
(DREDGING)

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for 3 posts of temporary Engineers 2nd Grade (Dredging).

APPLICANTS should not be more than 45 years of age and the minimum qualification required is a Second Class Certificate of Competency issued under the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923 ("Colonial Certificate of Competency") or a Second Class Certificate of Competency issued under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894 ("Board of Trade Certificate").

The pay of the post is Rs. 350-20-450 plus War Allowance at 17.1/2 p.c. thereon subject to the prescribed conditions plus overtime as admissible. The applicants will be required to produce a certificate of physical fitness from the Bombay Port Trust Chief Medical Officer.

Applications giving age and full particulars of qualifications and experience must reach this office not later than 5th August 1946 and should be addressed to the undersigned ONLY and endorsed "Appointment of Engineer, 2nd Grade, (Dredging)".

Any attempt to bring personal influence to bear upon the members of the Board of Trustees will disqualify the candidate concerned.

F. M. SURVEYOR,
Chief Engineer.

Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay. 9066

NOTICE.

THE CEYLON GOVERNMENT PLYWOOD Factory is in a position to supply plywood in 3, 5, 7, 9, 11 and 13 ply of standard sizes 3' x 3' 4' x 4', 5' x 4' and 6' x 3'. Factory could supply panels with the following specific timber facings: Kirihembiliya, Thiniya, Kokun, Hora, Waljul, Keena and Kekuna.

Further particulars to be had from Ceylon Trade Commissioner, Bruce Street, Bombay, or the Director of Commerce and Industries, Colombo, Ceylon. Samples available for inspection at Ceylon House, Bruce St., Bombay. (9072)

BOMBAY PORT TRUST

TENDERS will be received by the Controller of Stores, Bombay Port Trust, at his Office at Clarke Bunder, Mazagon, upto 1 p.m. (S.T.) on Monday, the 12th August 1946, for the sale of one Motor car, Ford V8.

Full particulars are embodied in the tender forms which can be obtained from this Office on payment of Re. 1|- per copy.

R. C. MASTER,
Controller of Stores. (9077)

G.I.P. RLY.—TENDERS

THE DISTRICT CONTROLLER, Grainshops, G.I.P. Railway, Victoria, invites tenders on the prescribed form for the purchase of the following surplus grocery stores available in the Railway's godown at Wadi Bunder, Shed No. 3:—

(1) Provisions.
(2) Medicinal Products.
(3) Toilet requisites.
(4) Stationery.
(5) Smokers requisites.
(6) Haberdashery.
(7) Cleaning Materials.
(8) Sundries.

TENDER forms, tender conditions and schedules may be obtained from the District Controller Grainshops, General Manager's Office, Victoria Terminus. Separate schedules are available for the different classes of stores. Intending purchasers should state clearly in their application for tender forms the class or classes of articles which they propose to purchase. Tenders will be received upto 12 noon (S.T.) on Saturday the 10th August, 1946. (9087)

MISCELLANEOUS

You will be disappointed to see our repairs bill. It is so reasonable. Send your Radio today for overhauling. Tropex Radio Agency, near Charni Road Station, Bombay. (2891)

Wanted Influential firms or individuals with display and servicing facilities to take up District representation of Kaye Don Motor Cycles—capacities 197 C.C. and 494 C.C.—designed and manufactured by Kaye Don of universal fame. Apply to Box No. 9085, "Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Available for Sales. Eastern Electric Fans. Eagle Hornes, Cycle spare parts. Gamandra Sales, Nawab Mansion, Gunbow Street, Fort, Bombay. 2598

PUBLIC NOTICES

G.I.P. RAILWAY.
IMPORTANT NOTICE

IT IS ANTICIPATED that during the Poona Season and particularly when Race Meetings take place at Poona, many persons will desire to travel between Bombay and Poona. This year, the G.I.P. Railway proposes to run a Race Special between Bombay and Poona, on race days, providing limited accommodation for I, II and III class passengers (including a dining car for upper class passengers), to the following timings:—

Bombay V.T.	Dep. 9-35 hrs.
Poona	Arr. 12-45 "
Poona	Dep. 19-20 "
Dadar	Arr. 22-14 "
Byculla	Arr. 22-23 "
Bombay V. T.	Arr. 22-35 "

It is regretted, however, that the railway's resources of coaching vehicles are still extremely limited and as more people are likely to desire to travel between Bombay and Poona than can be accommodated, intending passengers are advised not to travel unless they must.

The following arrangements will be made by the G.I.P. Railway for the regulation of traffic:—

(1) Return tickets for all classes will be issued from Bombay to Poona at two single journey fares. These tickets will be sold on each Race Day and the day previous thereto, and will be available for completion of the return journey for 4 days from the date of issue. These tickets will NOT be available by the Race Special.

(2) Special return tickets for all classes will also be issued from Bombay to Poona at two single journey fares which will only be available for travel in the Race Special in both directions. No refund will be granted on unused Race Special tickets except in the event of the Races being cancelled.

(3) Passengers travelling by the Race Special who do not hold Race Special tickets, and passengers holding Race Special tickets who travel by other trains, will be treated as travelling without tickets.

(4) Upper class tickets and reservation tickets for 19 Down Poona Express and the Race Special leaving Bombay on race days, and 47 Down leaving Bombay the day previous to each race day, will be issued from 10 o'clock a.m. on the date before that on which tickets are to be used. Tickets for III class passengers by the Race Special will be issued in the Upper Class Booking Office at Victoria Terminus commencing at 8-0 hours on race days.

(5) Not more than 2 tickets will be sold to any individual, nor more than 2 seats reserved at any one time by the following trains:

47 Down Deccan Queen on days previous to race days.

19 Down & 20 Up Poona Expresses & the Race Special on race days.

48 Up Deccan Queen on Mondays and when mid-week races are held on the days following such races.

(6) No platform tickets will be issued for 19 Down Poona Express, 33 Down Poona Passenger and the Race Special on race days, and for 47 Down Deccan Queen and 3 Down Poona Mail on the day previous to each race day. Only passengers holding journey tickets and also reservation tickets in the case of I & II class passengers will be admitted to the platforms from which these trains depart from Victoria Terminus.

(7) On race days No. 22 Up passenger train will leave Poona at 19-30 hours instead of 17 hours and will arrive at Victoria Terminus at 0-15 hours. A dining car will be attached to this train and no Buffet Car or Restaurant Car will run on 20 Up Poona Express on race days.

(8) Upper class passengers may reserve their seats for the return journey by the Race Special at Bombay when they purchase their tickets and make reservations for the outward journey.

(9) No. 19 Down Poona Express will not stop at Dadar on race days. 9086

WALCHANDNAGAR INDUSTRIES LTD.
NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at 'Construction House', Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY the 22nd August 1946 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st March 1946 and to declare dividends on Preference and Ordinary Shares.
2. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed as from Friday the 16th August 1946 to Saturday the 24th August 1946 (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board,
The Premier Construction Co. Ltd.
Agents.
B. D. SARDESAI
Secretary.

Construction House,
Ballard Estate,
Bombay 16th July, 1946.

Note:—The Dividends, if sanctioned, will be paid at the Company's Office at 'Construction House', Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay, on and from Wednesday the 11th September 1946 to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register as on Saturday the 24th August 1946. 9088

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE
IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA,
Bombay, the 15th July, 1946.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Imperial Bank of India will be held at the Local Head Office of the Bank, Apollo Street, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 19th August, 1946, at 4 P.M. (Standard Time) for the transaction of the following business:

1. To receive the Central Board's Report, the Balance Sheet of the Bank made up to the 30th June, 1946, and the Report of the Auditors.
2. To elect three Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

A. R. CHISHOLM,
Managing Director. (9074)

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

OWING to the necessity for the strictest economy in the use of paper, the Proceedings at the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders to be held on the 19th August, 1946, will not be published and issued to Shareholders.

A. R. CHISHOLM,
Managing Director. (9075)

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT,
and
D. COWASJI & CO., LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a GENERAL MEETING of D. Cowasji & Co., Ltd. (In Voluntary Liquidation) will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on Thursday the 12th day of September, 1946, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:

1. To lay before the meeting the account of the winding up showing how the winding up has been conducted and the property of the Company has been disposed of pursuant to Section 208E(1) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913.
2. To pass if thought fit the following Extraordinary resolution for the disposal of documents of the Company and of the Liquidator pursuant to Section 242(1)(b) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913:

"That the Liquidator be and is hereby authorised to destroy the books, papers and documents of the Company other than the books and documents, specified below, namely:

(a) Minute Books,
(b) Register of Shareholders, Mortgages or Debentures.
(c) Books of account for three years preceding the winding up with the liberty to destroy the books and documents specified above, three years after the dissolution of the Company.

M. J. VAKIL,
Liquidator.

Bombay, 26th July, 1946. (9082)

THE RAVALGAON SUGAR FARM LIMITED
NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at 'Construction House,' Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st AUGUST, 1946, at 4-45 P.M. (S.T.) for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st March, 1946, and to declare dividend on Preference and Ordinary Shares.
2. To elect Directors in place of those who retire but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 16th August, 1946, to SATURDAY, the 24th August, 1946, (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board,
WALCHAND & CO., LTD.,
Managing Agents,
LALCHAND HIRACHAND,
Director.

Construction House,
Ballard Estate,
Bombay, 16th July, 1946.

NOTE:—The Dividend, if sanctioned, will be paid at the Company's Office at 'Construction House,' Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay, on and from Wednesday the 11th September, 1946, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register as on Saturday, the 24th August, 1946. (9089)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the Government of India are contemplating the installation of plywood factories in Port Blair through private enterprise. Availabilities of timber for this purpose are estimated at 24,000 tons per annum in species suitable for plywood manufacture. Persons or firms desirous of applying for the above scheme may obtain further details and the form of a questionnaire to be filled up from the Inspector General of Forests to the Government of India, Department of Agriculture, Imperial Secretariat, North Block, New Delhi. Copies of questionnaire may be obtained from the said officer on payment of Rs. 10/- each. The last date of applying for questionnaire will be 31st August 1946. 9081

PUBLIC NOTICES

DEFENCE OF INDIA RULES.
Civil Supplies Department,
Bombay Castle, 15th July, '46.
ORDER

No. 45-IV-A:—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules, and of all other powers enabling it in this behalf and in supersession of Government Order in the late Finance Department (Supply), No. 45-A, dated the 31st December, 1943, the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that no person in charge of an oil mill run on power machinery (i.e., expellers or rotaries of hydraulic presses) holding whether on his own account or on account of the person owning the mill or on account of or in partnership with any other person, any stocks of groundnut oilcakes in quantities exceeding 25 Bengal Maunds at any godown or other place of storage within the limits of the Province of Bombay excluding the area comprising the City of Bombay and the Bombay Suburban District, shall remove from the said godown or place or dispose of the said stocks, or any portion thereof except under a permit issued by the Deputy Director of Agriculture in charge of the Division in which the stocks are held.

EXPLANATION:—For the purposes of this Order the Bombay Suburban District shall include the 47 villages of the Thana taluka of the Thana district specified in Schedule "A" to Government Notification in the Revenue Department No. 9823|33-III, dated the 24th September, 1945.

With reference to sub-rule (1) of rule 119 of the Defence of India Rules, the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that notice of the above Order should be given by (a) publication of the same in the Bombay Government Gazette; (b) issue of a Press Note explaining its provisions; (c) publication of the same in the following newspapers, namely: (1) The Times of India, Bombay; (2) Bombay Chronicle, Bombay; (3) Free Press Journal, Bombay; (4) Morning Standard, Bombay; (5) Navakal, Bombay; (6) Vividha Vritta, Bombay; (7) Jam-e-Jamshed, Bombay; (8) Bombay Samachar, Bombay; (9) Mumbai Vartaman, Bombay; (10) Samyukata Karnatak, Hubli; (11) Dnyan Prakash, Poona; (12) Navashakti, Bombay; (13) Kesari, Poona; (14) Roznam-e-Khilafat, Bombay; (15) Inquilab, Bombay; (16) Vishwamitra, Bombay; (d) Affixing copies thereof to the notice boards in the revenue offices in the districts of the Province of Bombay other than the Bombay Suburban District, and announcing by beat of drum in the villages of the said districts that copies of the Order have been so affixed; and (e) Supplying copies of the same to the following associations, namely: — (1) The Bombay Groundnut Crushing Industry, Bombay; (2) The Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay; (3) The Seeds Traders Association, Bombay; (4) The Grain Merchants Association, Bombay;

By order of the Governor
of Bombay,
D. S. BAKHLE,
Joint Secretary to Government. (9080)

G.I.P. RAILWAY—TENDERS

THE CONTROLLER OF STORES invites tenders for Reconditioning of Scrap White Metal No. 7 Square Shape Ingots. Forms obtainable from Stores Head Office, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, at Rs. 2- per copy, not refundable. Money Order or cash only. Closing date 19-8-46 at 3 P.M. (S.T.) (9076)

B. B. & C. I. RLY.
GRAIN SHOP DEPARTMENT

QUOTATIONS returnable by 17 hours on 1st August, 1946, are invited on Railway's form for supply of the following commodities from merchants possessing the necessary Trade Licences wherever necessary.

For quantities, terms and deliveries and other conditions please apply to the Assistant Controller of Grain Shops, Church Gate, Bombay, at any time during working hours.

Earnest money amounting to 5% of the total value tendered for should be deposited with the Treasurer, Broad Gauge, Church Gate, and the receipt thereof attached to the Tender Form.

COMMODITIES

Pulses.
Chillies.
Edible Oils.
Pure Ghee. (9078)

AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE OF UNDELIVERED CONSIGNMENTS from Yeotmal to Dadar of 852 Bundles of Bidi Leaves per Inv. Nos. 1 & 2 of 24-3-46, Nos. 6 & 7 of 27-3-46 & Nos. 1 and 2 of 2-4-46, on Thursday, 15-8-46 at 12 Noon (S.T.) at Byculla Goods Depot, and of 486 Bundles of Bidi Leaves per Inv. Nos. 1 & 2 of 25-3-46, 1 & 2 of 2-4-46 on Saturday, 17-8-46 at 12 Noon (S.T.) at Dadar Goods Depot, under instructions from G.I.P. Rly. and in accordance with section 55 and 56 of Indian Railways Act 9 of 1890.

Terms: 50% Cash deposit.
GANDHI & CO.

PUBLIC NOTICES

INDIAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

POSTAL NOTICE.

AS A LARGE NUMBER OF LETTERS and BOOK PACKETS are still being received in Bombay, incompletely addressed, the Public are again requested to instruct their correspondents to address them fully to (1) number or name of the house (2) name of Street, Road or Locality and to the Bombay Delivery District Number. Insufficiently addressed articles and not bearing the above particulars of address are likely to be delayed and/or returned to senders.

Bombay G. P. O.
Dated 24-7-1946.

S. G. KHAMBATA,
Lt. Col. Khan Bahadur,
Presidency Postmaster, Bombay.

(9090)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

CONVERSION

of 3½ per cent.

NON-TERMINABLE LOANS

FROM THE 15TH AUGUST 1946 TO THE 16TH SEPTEMBER 1946.

(both days inclusive)

Holders of

(1) 3½ Per cent. Loan of 1842-43,
(2) 3½ Per Cent. Loan of 1854-55,
(3) 3½ Per Cent. Loan of 1865,
(4) 3½ Per Cent. Loan of 1879 and
(5) 3½ Per Cent. Loan of 1900-1

(Notified for discharge vide Government Notification No. D/4766-B/46 dated the 24th May, 1946).

will have the option of converting their holdings at par into

(1) 3 Per Cent. Conversion Loan of 1946—
Issue price Rs. 100 per Rs. 100 (Nominal)
or
(2) 2¾ Per Cent. Loan 1976—
Issue price Rs. 99 per Rs. 100 (Nominal)

The 3% Conversion Loan of 1946 is not redeemable before the 16th September 1986 and the investor is guaranteed the rate of interest at 3% for forty years.

Applications will be received at the offices of the Reserve Bank of India at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras, at branches of the Imperial Bank of India at other places in India and at all Government Treasuries.

For full particulars apply to any of these offices, branches or treasuries.

Issued by Finance Department, Government of India, New Delhi.

8915 AC-78

DEFENCE OF INDIA RULES.
Civil Supplies Department, Bombay Castle, 15th July, '46.
ORDER

No. 45(g)|IV-A:—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (2) of rule 81 of the Defence of India Rules, and of all other powers enabling it in this behalf and in supersession of Government Order in the late Finance Department (Supply), No. 45-C, dated the 31st December, 1943, the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct, that every person in charge of an oil mill run on power machinery (i.e., expellers or rotaries or hydraulic presses) shall, on every Monday beginning with the 22nd July, 1946, furnish to the Deputy Director of Agriculture of the Division in which the stocks are held a full and correct statement in the form appended hereto of the stocks of groundnut oilcakes held by him in the Province of Bombay, excluding the area comprising the City of Bombay and the Bombay Suburban District, whether on his own account or on account of the person owning the mill or on account of or in partnership with any other person, on the Saturday immediately preceding such Monday, if such stocks amount to 5 Bengal maunds or more.

EXPLANATION:—For the purposes of this order the Bombay Suburban District shall include the 47 villages of the Thana taluka of the Thana district Specified in Schedule "A" to Government Notification in the Revenue Department, No. 9823,33-III, dated the 24th September, 1945.

FORM

Return of stocks of groundnut oil cakes for the week ending
Name of the Mill
Place
Taluka
District.

Balance on hand on	Quantity produced during the week.	Sold and delivered during the week.		Balance on hand on
		Permit No.	Quantity	
		Total		

Date Signature.

With reference to sub-rule (1) of rule 119 of the Defence of India Rules, the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that notice of the above Order should be given by—(a) publication of the same in the Bombay Government Gazette; (b) issue of a Press Note explaining its provisions; (c) publication of the same in the following newspapers, namely:—(1) The Times of India, Bombay; (2) Bombay Chronicle, Bombay; (3) Free Press Journal, Bombay; (4) Morning Standard, Bombay; (5) Navakal, Bombay; (6) Vividha Vritta, Bombay; (7) Jame-e-Jamshed, Bombay; (8) Bombay Samachar, Bombay; (9) Mumbai Vartaman, Bombay; (10) Samyukta Karnatak, Hubli; (11) Dnyan Prakash, Poona; (12) Kesari, Poona; (13) Navashakti, Bombay; (14) Roznam-e-Khilafat, Bombay; (15) Inquilab, Bombay; (16) Vishwamitra, Bombay; (d) affixing copies thereof to the notice boards in the revenue offices in the districts of the Province of Bombay other than the Bombay Suburban District and announcing by beat of drum in the villages of the said districts that copies of the Order have been so affixed; and (e) supplying copies of the same to the following associations, namely: — (1) The Bombay Groundnut Crushing Industry, Bombay; (2) The Indian Merchants Chamber, Bombay; (3) The Seeds Traders Association Ltd. Bombay; (4) The Grain Merchants Association, Bombay;

By order of the Governor
of Bombay,
D S. BAKHLE,
Joint Secretary to Government. (9079)

Printed and published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by MICHAEL ANDRADES at the Bombay Chronicle Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.